The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE DIGNITY MAINTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cleveland Follows American Etiquette in Entertaining the Spanish Princess. —Wholesale Dismissals.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23.—President Cleveland ardently believes in maintaining the dignity which he thinks belongs to the President of the United States, and in accordance with that belief he declined most positively to agree to the suggestion of the Spanish minister that he should follow European etiquette and return in person the official visit which the Spanish Infanta paid him on Saturday. American etiquette is good enough for him and also for the Infanta Eulalie, if her smiling and handsome face is an index of her feelings. The Infanta was met at the depot by Secretary Gresham, who as the President's personal representative welcomed the nation's guest and her party and conducted them under escort of two troops of U. S. Cavalry to the elegant quarters which had been prepared for them. Mrs. Cleveland and the cabinet ladies returned the call which the Infanta and her party paid to the White House, and to-morrow evening the President and Mrs. Cleveland will give a state dinner at the White House in her honor, which will probably be Mrs. Cleveland's last public appearance until after the interesting event which is expected in July. This week Princess Eulalie will go to New York, and from there direct to the World's Fair. The Infanta comes to America as the personal and official representative of the Queen Regent of Spain, who was invited by Congress to visit the United States during the Columbian Exposition. The Infanta apparently has none of the top-loftical notions which the Spanish minister has so industriously been trying for several weeks to make Washington people believe were inseparable from Spanish royalty. On the contrary she appears to be a very sensible little woman, and she distinctly says that she wishes to be entertained in American style. She met many old friends here, among them Reverend Dr. Curry, who was minister to Spain during the first Cleveland administration, and his estimable wife whom the Princess met with an affectionate kiss on each cheek, as is the custom in Spain among relatives and close friends.

"It seems a little queer," said one of a group of democrats who were discussing the appointment of a new public printer, which is now daily looked for, "that the South has only put forward one candidate for this position, which is, in my estimation, the most important place below the cabinet under the government, and which has never, I believe, been filled by a southern man." It is queer, but it is the fact, and if Mr. John P. Murphy, of Knoxville, Tenn., the sole southern candidate, was as strongly backed by Congressmen from the other southern states as he is by those from his own state he would probably secure the prize. There are a score of candidates from other sections butit has leaked out that President Cleveland has been making inquiries about men who are not candidates at all, and that has prevented the friends of any of them feeling over-confident. The term of the present public printer expired on the 13th instant.

If there are any sinecures attached to the Washington Navy Yard, which is in reality no longer a Navy Yard, but a gun shop, they have got to go. Secretary Herbert has requested the commandent to report at once whether any position or positions now filled can be dispensed with, and whether any person now employed is incompetent or inefficient from any cause whatever. A similar request will probably be made of the commandants at all the government navy yards.

There is to be a big discharge at the end of the present fiscal year from the General Land Office, owing to the cut made in the appropriation by Congress. Sixty-eight clerks in the classified service and thirty-nine special agents will sever their connection with Uncle Sam's business on the 30th of June, unless they can before that time get transferred to some other branch of the service. In order to avoid the pressure by the friends of the clerks in that bureau it has been decided that the dismissals shall be made solely on the records of the clerks.

Secretary Herbert has deprived the Nicaragua Canal Co. of its chief engineer by ordering Civil Engineer Menocal, who has been working for the Canal Co., for about four years, to return to duty.

The demand for gold for export has again brought the gold reserve fund very near to the $100,000,000 mark, but no uneasiness is felt by Secretary Carlisle as offers of gold are still freely coming in.

After considering the matter from every point of view the cabinet came to the conclusion that the best thing the government could do in connection with the vexed Chinese question is to devote the money now on hand and that to become available July 1, to strictly enforcing the provisions of the act of 1884, leaving Congress to say what shall be done with the Geary act.

Dr. Briggs the Cause of Distraction in the Church.

The absorbing topic in Washington church circles is a sensational incident which occurred Sunday morning in the First Presbyterian church, the pastor of which is the Rev. Dr. Sunderland. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, in the congregation being commissioners to the general assembly.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Smith, pastor of the church attended by Mrs. Cleveland in New York, who is a guest at the White House, and the Rev. E. J. Thurber, a brother of the private secretary to the president, were present.

Dr. Smith had been invited to preach the sermon, and took for his text "Bear ye one another's burdens."

He spoke at length on the evangelization of masses, stating that one-half of our population was out of the church, seventy-five per cent, of our young men and two-thirds of the laboring classes not being within its influence. The average Presbyterian church of 115 members, he said, was bringing in only eight additional members a year.

Then came the sentences which probably aroused the strong feelings of Dr. Sunderland. "Of these controversies fruitless of good as they are, some of us are becoming very tired; the church should respond to the cry of the multitude and go to work, and the extreme men of both sides should be retired to the rear and moderate men brought to the front."

The young preacher charmed his hearers by his eloquent plea for union in the church. At the conclusion of Dr. Smith's address, Dr. Sunderland arose and said: "I am sure we have all enjoyed Dr. Smith's sermon this morning, but there is one important omission. He neglected to state the cause of the dissension and distraction in the Presbyterian church—the reason why the church has failed to accomplish what it might do. I want here and now to state the cause. That cause is Dr. Briggs. I would not be in that man's shoes to-day for the world. Let us sing hymn No. 365."

His remarks were delivered in a deliberate and emphatic manner and in a loud voice. The white haired ministers in attendance were eager to catch every word.

Many of those present went forward and congratulated Dr. Smith on his eloquent effort but the latter who keenly felt the rebuke of the aged presbyter could say nothing. Sunday evening the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. Thurber.

Clever Surgery.

William Frey, who resides on Washington avenue, Newport, Ky., has a ten year old daughter who was afflicted with a compound club foot. The bones were twisted and the foot turned to such an angle that the girl walked on the side of her ankle and the toes pointed directly up. A local surgeon was asked to do something. He opened the foot and removed the bones, leaving a large hole in the foot. To remedy this the surgeon killed a large chicken, and taking the thigh bones sawed them to fit the spaces left by the removal of the foot bones. Anticeptics were applied, the incision closed and sewed up, and after the foot had been placed in proper position it was made firm by splints and left alone. The other day the splints were removed, when it was found the chicken bones had grown to the human bone, and the foot is now both sightly and useful. It is said to be the first case of the kind on record.

Who Will Try It?

Forty trains of cars, fifteen cars to each train, would take the entire population of Centre county to the World's Fair. What a nice picnic that would make. Who will be the hero to get it up and foot the little bill? Here is a splendid chance to make yourself popular at home and get a nomination for a county office. On to Chicago!

RELIGIOUS organizations are adopting resolutions, unanimously, advising a boycott at the World's Fair if it is kept open Sundays. Open or closed, we predict that most of those voting for a boycott resolution, will go to the fair, all the same, whether it be opened or closed on the Sabbath.

——C. P. Long & Co., Spring Mills, have sold their first stock of neckties and have ordered the second lot. Their ties are worth 40 and 50 cents, we sell them at 15 and 19 cents.

A NEW SALES LICENSE

Transient Merchants Must Pay From $25 to $1,000.

The following is a copy of the amendment to the law licensing transient retail merchants in cities, boroughs and townships, signed by the governor last week:

"That hereafter every person, whether principal or agent, not engaged in permanent business in any city, borough or township of this commonwealth, but entering into, beginning or desiring to begin, a transient retail business in such city, borough or township, for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise whatsoever, whether the same shall be represented or held forth to be bankrupt, assignees, or 'about to quit business,' or of goods damaged by fire, water or otherwise, or by any attractive or conspicuous advertisement whatever, shall take out a license for the same from the proper authorities of said city, borough or township.

"The amount of such license in any city or borough shall be fixed by ordinance, duly passed by the councils of such city or borough, and the amount of such license in any township shall be fixed by the county treasurer and to be paid into the school fund of such township, to be used for school purposes, which license shall not be less than twenty-five dollars nor exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per month, said license to be renewed monthly during the continuance of said sales, and upon failure of said person or persons so to secure license, he or they shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, to be collected as all other fines are by law collectable and in default of payment of said fines and costs, to be imprisoned in the jail of said city or county for a period not exceeding thirty days."

Dyspepsia Preventative.

An experienced physician is credited by the *Western Rural* with the following gratuitous prescription, faithful use of which, he avers, would do away with dyspepsia eleven times out of twelve:

"People not habitually great eaters are gulity of serious indiscretion in the time and manner of taking food. Half the people I know have violent attacks of indigestion because they persist in eating hearty meals when in an exhausted condition. They seem never able or willing to realize that there are times when the system is not in fit state to grapple with a full meal. They come in tired and hungry, almost ravenous, not thinking that maybe a good deal of what they consider hunger is gastric irritation, then sit down to a table and overtax the already strained vital powers. As a rule no person should eat when very hungry. The wise thing to do is to drink a cup of water with three or four tablespoonfuls of milk in, sit down five minutes and then begin slowly to eat and eat very sparingly."

To Interfere to Stop Sunday Opening.

John Willis Baer, of Boston, secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, had a long interview with Attorney General Olney on the 20th, regarding the Sunday question and the World's fair. The attorney general stated that all government appropriations were made on the condition that the exposition should not be open upon the first day of the week, "commonly called Sunday." It was plain therefore that to open the fair on Sunday would be a plain violation of the law. The government, he said, would see to it that the law was enforced in case the judicial commission should at any time decide to open the gates on Sunday.

For Cigarette Smokers.

It is related that a young cigarette smoker, having heard that the manufacturer offered a prize for the return of the empty boxes in sufficient quantities, saved up a thousand and sent them back to the firm of cigarette makers. The boy's bright anticipations of a fine present were dashed to the ground when he received the following response from the firm: "Send us another thousand and we will send you a coffin."

Sunday School and C. E. Convention.

The Ministerial Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Convention of the western end of the Centre District, C., P. Conference, Evangelical church, will be held at Lemont, May 30 and 31, and June 1. Three sessions each day. Appropriate papers will be read and topics discussed. All are cordially invited to attend.

Grange Movement.

Centre county Pomona Grange No. 13 P. of H. will meet in the hall of Washington Grange, Friday, June 2, 10.30 a. m. All 4th degree members are cordially invited to be present.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

WAS SHE A VICTIM

AN ITINERANT DOCTOR CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE.

John H. Whan Arrested Charged With Malpractice on the Person of Mrs. Winkleman in Nittany Valley.

Several weeks ago the REPORTER published an account of the fatal accident which caused the death of Mrs. Horace Winkleman, of near Nittany Hall, from having fallen down a hay hole while searching for eggs in the hay mow. The accident was to have taken place on April 15th, but the lady lingered several days after the accident before her death occurred. The The Lock Haven *Daily Democrat* of Thursday, says that the physician who was called in to attend Mrs. Winkleman was not altogether satisfied with the story of the fall and after making an examination was convinced that she had died from the effects of a criminal operation. His suspicions were divulged to a physician in this city, who in turn informed District Attorney Hall. The district attorney gave the matter into the hands of Chief Keller, who as county detective went to work on the case.

John H. Wahn, a young man of Lock Haven who has been treating women in the country; had been at the Winkleman residence on the Saturday mentioned and suspicion was directed toward him. Chief Keller went to Salona and received information which justified the district attorney in ordering the arrest of Wahn. Accordingly about 11 o'clock Wednesday night Wahn was seen at Krom's hotel and the chief placed him in jail. Dr. Conser, of Salona, the physician who was called in for consultation, the morning that Mrs. Winkleman died, was seen at Williamsport Thursday morning by Chief Keller. Dr. Conser in response to the inquiries of the officer, said that the cause of the death of Mrs. Winkleman was sufficient to hold Wahn until further investigation.

This afternoon Chief Keller and a representative of the *Democrat* interviewed the arrested man. He stated that he had gone to the Winkleman residence on that Saturday evening to call on a sister of Mrs. Winkleman. Mrs. Winkleman was suffering greatly and he was requested both by Mr. and Mrs. Winkleman to relieve her. He admits that there were evidences of abortion, but could not say whether it was caused accidentally or criminally. If it was criminally performed he declaims all knowledge of the perpetrator of the deed. He asserts that his efforts to relieve the woman were done in the presence of the husband, and that he did nothing that was in violation of the law. When asked whether he knew who suggested that the story be circulated that Mrs. Winkleman had fallen from the hay mow, he said he did not know that any such excuse had been given for the woman's misfortune. He said that she had once or twice voluntarily attended to his horse when he stopped there, but he did not know anything of the accident referred to until he read it in the papers.

As both Dr. Huston and Dr. Conser, who attended Mrs. Winkleman shortly before her death, say that a criminal operation was performed and that the death of the woman resulted therefrom, and as in their judgment the act was committed by Wahn, the district attorney concluded this afternoon to hold the young man. The crime having been committed in Centre county, the district attorney at Bellefonte was notified this afternoon of the arrest.

The locality in which the crime was committed is close on to the Clinton county line, and within the borders of Centre county. District Attorney Singer has been laboring vigorously to get at the facts and has been in the vicinity of Nittany Hall for several days. On Tuesday the body of Mrs. Winkleman was exhumed, and county coroner Buckingham held an inquest. Several physicians were present and made a post mortem examination.

W. H. Singer, district attorney of Centre county arrived in Lock Haven, on Monday morning and held a consultation with District Attorney Hall relative to John H. Whan, who was arrested on the charge of mal-practice, attempt to commit abortion and committing abortion on the person of Mrs. Harris Winkleman. After reviewing the statements as made by Mrs. Winkleman shortly before she died, the statements as made by Drs. Conser and Huston and the admissions as made by Whan himself, Mr. Singer ordered that the accused man be taken to jail at Bellefonte. Accordingly Whan was taken to Bellefonte on the afternoon train.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

Prices at the World's Columbian Exhibition.

The specter of extortion is in danger of keeping many people from attending the World's Columbian Exposition, not, however, so much because of the fear of its existence. During the first week or two that the Exposition was open there was without doubt excuse for these fears, but this is a thing of the past now. A typical case was that of three dollars a day for a room in a shack of a building, the entire furnishing of the room costing just forty-five dollars. Inside the grounds some of the restaurants charged most unreasonable prices, particularly in the cases of two foreign restaurants, which seemed to be run on the plan that Americans were gullible and would pay any price without complaint.

Investigations by representatives of the *Scientific American* lead to the conclusion that vistitors at the Exposition need have no fear of excessive charges if they use judgment and discretion in securing accommodations and making other arrangements. The Exposition management has no jurisdiction whatever over the hotels, and cannot therefore regulate their prices, but fortunately there is no need of such jurisdiction, because of the intervention of the law of supply and demand. Within walking distance of the Exposition grounds are comfortable accommodations for over one hundred thousand people, while throughout other parts of the city are accommodations for two or three times as many more people, and in all parts of Chicago are plenty of honest landlords whose prices are reasonable and who can be relied upon not to resort to extortion. Intending visitors who wish accommodations secured in advance, and have no other means of securing them, should apply to the Bureau of Public comfort connected with the Exposition management, which was organized for the special purpose of protecting visitors from extortionists. There is no reason why visitors should fall into the hands of sharks, except their own carelessness. As with rooms, so it is with restaurants. Throughout the city are innumerable restaurants which furnish meals at reasonable rates, so that strangers with limited means can secure as comfortable living in Chicago this summer as in any other large city in the country at but little if any more cost.

As to the charges at the restaurants in the Exposition grounds, the Exposition management has required that all bills of fare and accompanying prices be submitted to a committee appointed for the purpose, and these prices are regulated in accordance with prices at restaurants of corresponding degree in the centre of the city. There may be a slight increase, but this little increase visitors will willingly pay, when they appreciate the fact that one-quarter of the gross receipts of the restaurants go into the Exposition treasury toward making the great undertaking a financial success.

The cry of extortion is a false one so far as present conditions and future prospects are concerned, and should not deter one person from visiting the Exposition, which is the greatest industrial achievement in the history of the United States.

Beauty All Around.

The fields are decked in lovely green. The forests are clothed with heavy foliage of light and dark green. The orchards and fruit trees that dot the valley, present the appearance of big bouquets, the blossoms showing a mixture and mingle of all the richest colors. To look over the scene from the top of Nittany mountain, presents a lovely panorama of beauty as far as the eye can reach, edged with grand mountain ranges that lend enchantment to the view. Nature excels art in her works of beauty, and when one contemplates the quick change from bleakness of winter to the indescribable loveliness of spring, the mind is stilled with amazement over the great One who doth such wondrous works.

Postmasters Appointed.

The appointment lightning struck central Pennsylvania last week. Editor Whitman was appointed postmaster at Lewisburg, a good and well deserved one. Mr. Harvey was appointed postmaster at Lock Haven, and he too is a good man. Mr. Miller, the postmaster at Lewisburg, was removed, no doubt he was too lippy a Republican. Decent and respectable Republican officials will be allowed to serve their four years. Every Republican official has *walk* chalked on his hat. One of these days lightning will strike in Centre county.

The Pride of the Town.

The public schools of Bellefonte are becoming the pride of the town. They are out of the ruts of fogyism, thanks to the efforts of live directors. Mr. D. F. Fortney, as a director, deserves great credit for the effective interest he has taken to build up the common schools.

NATIONAL FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

The Summer encampment committee of the National Farmers' Alliance, and industrial union met in Harrisburg on Saturday. The National Farmer's Alliance has a following of about 3,000,000 farmers in the United States.

The committee had invitations to hold the national encampment in half the states in the Union. It has about been decided that the best place to hold the national encampment is at Mt. Gretna, although two or three obstacles remain to be cleared up, if possible at an early day. If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made the national encampment will be held near Washingtou or Baltimore.

The committee has in contemplation the establishment of an American Farmers' exchange, but the location has not been determined upon.

A conference is to be held at Chicago of leading members of the six farmer organizations of the United States, when plans will very likely be perfected whereby there will be entire co-operation on all subjects affecting the interests of farmers in North America. Over 5,000,000 farmers are to be represented at this conference.

GREAT REUNION OF VETERANS.

Preparations For the Next Encampment in Indianapolis.

This year the G. A. R. encampment is to be held in Indianapolis. It is near Chicago and fully three-fourths of the visitors to the World's Fair can pass through it without going out of their way. With the exceptionally favorable rates that will be allowed by all railways having Indianapolis connections, the coming encampment can be attended by World's Fair visitors at a minimum cost. Seven lines of railway connect Indianapolis with Chicago and the running time between the two cities is six hours. The arrangements for the entertainment and amusement of the veterans will be the most liberal that has ever been made. A fund of $150,000 has been raised by the citizens of Indianapolis for expenses, and the plans are of a character that assure the old veterans the greatest encampment in the history of the Grand Army.

The Dandelion.

The dandelion is out in all her yellow glory surrounded by leaves of green, and its flower looks just as pretty as any you can point at with a bouquet holder. The dandelion seems to be unusually plenty this summer, and the pretty yellow flower ornaments the fields and roadside. If there were no dandelions in this country, our lady friends would go crazy to have a plant to put in a pot, to be petted and shown around as a rare thing of beauty. But the dandelion is so common it seems to have no friends except those who devour it for greens and salad.

In front of the REPORTER office is a dandelion in full bloom, upon which we counted thirty-five flower stems—a handsome bouquet in itself, and of these several are double posies.

Don't despise this little spring beauty, it makes as nice a buttonhole bouquet as any in the floral kingdom.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

New Millinery Goods.

New millinery goods for spring and summer just received from Philadelphia and New York. Wishing you to call and examine the same whether you purchase or not, you will be made welcome.

MYRA C. ISHLER,
276t Tusseyville.

——C. P. Long & Co. have just received a large stock of chain and lever pumps. Come and see them.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

FOR THE LADIES.

FOR OLD LADIES.

Few ladies past sixty have not had to wear mourning, and it may be said that ninety women out of a hundred over that age wear black only. When that is the case, the double shawl is the most elegant and comfortable wrap. When black only is worn, it leaves little limit for choice in fashion, but there are endless combinations in black with white tulle and laces.—[New York World.

A CHILD'S QUAINT DRESS.

One of the quaintest expressions of the new gown ideas is the child's dress with expanded skirt. This gown is an exact copy of the inflated skirts that the mother is adopting. It expands gradually from waist to hem, and looks even more as though it was held out by a hoop-skirt than any of the mother's do. Of course, it is flounced all over. Worn with a bonnet such as women wore in 1862 and 1863, it will be about as quaint a costume as could be gotten up for the little ones. Such bonnets are on sale, and delightfully old-fashioned and becoming they are. Fresh, rosy-cheeked little faces contrast piquantly with the demure, old-lady headgear. The bonnets have round crowns that fit the back, not the top, of the head, narrow capes, and round, flaring brims. They are of leghorn or other fine white straw, and trimmed in white satin ribbon and delicate white flowers.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE DAGMAR CROSS.

The Princess of Wales, says a foreign letter in a report of her visit to Rome, wore the sacred Dagmar cross. Ages ago it adorned Princess Margaret, daughter of King Ottacar, of Bohemia, who was married to the Danish King Waldemar II, 1202 to 1241, and whose memory is cherished by the Danes under the name of Queen Dagmar. This cross was found in her tomb, when years ago it was opened by order of the King of Denmark. It was suspended around the skeleton neck of the once beautiful queen. It is one of the earliest known specimens of the art, and it was so highly prized by the King of Denmark that he considered he could offer nothing more appropriate to the Princess of Wales on her marriage than this sacred cross. It is worn suspended from a magnificent necklace of pearls and diamonds, which were given to her royal highness by her father.—[New Orleans Picayune.

PICTURESQUE PRESENT FASHIONS.

Picturesqueness is the distinguishing feature of this season's fashions. The costume plates show reproductions of the dates of the Empire, Directoire, Restoration and Victorian eras and the fashions of 1830. Of course, there are modifications in every case. In the matter of the burning question of the skirt the following rules seem to prevail in all books of mode: A little fulness across the front and hips, more in the back, and great expansion at the foot. To achieve this effect skirts are cut in every way that ingenuity can devise, and all are lined with crinoline above the knee. Many of them are umbrella-shaped, others have circles; some have a bias seam in front and a straight breadth behind, others have a bias seam in the back and a straight breadth in front, but the caprice of caprices is that cut in two circles—one joined to the bottom of the other to simulate a double skirt—the seam being covered by a band of trimming.

INFREQUENCY OF BALDNESS IN WOMEN.

The small amount of baldness among women as compared with men has given rise to many interesting speculations, and if Miss E. F. Andrews, who has recently written on the subject, has added but little that is new to what has already been advanced in the way of arguments and opinions, she has at all events taken a practical method of ascertaining the relative amount of baldness in the two sexes, in sending out a large number of circulating blanks to be filled in by the recipients. From the returns received it is found that of 1,196 males between the ages of ten and twenty, eight-tenths per cent. showed signs of baldness, whereas, of 1,374 females of like age, only seven-hundredths per cent. gave symptoms of it. In other words, the proportion of baldness was eighty in the case of males to seven in the case of females. The conclusion reached by Miss Andrews is that while "man" is evidently evolving into a bald-headed animal, "woman," on the contrary, and perhaps, by a law of compensation, is destined to develop in the other direction, and produce her crowning glory in still greater abundance and beauty. This is, of course, taking it for granted that the aesthetic instincts of man as regards the fair sex do not undergo a radical change, and lead him to prefer bald-headed women in the same way that many women express a preference for a bald-headed man, because "it looks intellectual." Miss Andrews surmises that the day may not be very far distant when, in the course of human evolution, a man with hair on his head will be as great an anomaly as a bearded woman, but as long as men love beauty and are won by personal charms, so long will women continue to rejoice in those abundant tresses of brown and gold that are one of the chief ornaments of their sex.—[Courier Journal.

SUNNING CLOTHES.

Sunning clothes and carpets ought to be as important a part of the twice yearly cleaning as scrubbing and washing.

The sun is the great refiner and purifier of all things on the globe, the great health commissioner of the world; and if he were allowed to do his proper work, he would banish at least two-thirds of the disease and misery on this planet. The free circulation of air dilutes and carries off what is obnoxious and furnishes fresh supplies for breathing, but air alone has not the power of sunshine as a disinfecting, cleansing agent.

The direct rays of the sun have a strong chemical effect on the particles of decaying matter. Its powerful chemical action is seen in bleaching stains from linen in a few hours which sharp acids would fail to remove. It is a similar potency which, as we say, "sweetens" clothes and bedding hung out in the sun.

When house cleaning, all the clothes hanging in closets and all carpets and bedding should be carried out as soon as the morning dampness is out of the air, about 9 o'clock, and be hung or spread in the full blaze of the sun for the day, moving them out of the shade as it creeps over them. Hanging in the shade won't answer till the sun has done its part.

A keen sense of smell is the best guide in this matter, for it will soon tell by the sweet wholesome smell of a pillow or carpet when the sun has done its work.

Pillows, blankets and beds should hang in the sun all day or for two days if possible, on frames which allow the air to circulate freely under them. And they must be turned from time to time so that every part on the surface may get the sun. A two days' airing and sunning in a warm spring sun is the next thing to a steam cleaning, and better in some ways.

Colored clothes should be turned inside out and hung an hour or two to sun each side, and the rest of the day in the shade. Boys' clothes and woolen shirts lose the odor of perspiration and come out wholesome and nice after a session in sunshine.—[New York Press.

FASHION NOTES.

Do not wear a wide or heavy trimming if you possess a small face.

Rose color, bright magenta, and sulferino are popular combined with black in fashionable millinery.

Fashion has returned to the dainty linen cambrics, lawns, and fine nainsooks for underwear.

Invitations to luncheons and teas are sent on medium sized paper, in different shades of purple.

Do not wear a mourning vail so long that it will tire the neck. Vails can be so draped, also, as to lessen the weight.

Several rows of black satin ribbon of graduated width make a neat decoration for dark green or navy blue woolen gowns.

If you have been wearing a yoke and girdle of some vivid color with a black dress, make it over with jet, and the effect will be that of a new gown.

Popular jackets show a close-fitting three-quarter length model, with a plaited rever on the right front, that gives a very stylish appearance to the garment.

The new shapes in hats are of medium size, the crowns being shallow, and the brims drooping, and curved in every imaginable way, while the toque is still a favorite style for ladies who prefer a close style.

Wide collars and cuffs of rich lace, particularly Irish crochet in cream silk, heavy point de Gene, and white silk Spanish guipure, are worn with many of the handsome day and evening costumes of the season.

The latest fancy in stockings is the insertion of a bit of real and often priceless lace on the foot and ankle. In white silk stockings white lace is introduced, while black lace is let into colored silks, such as blue, pink, or red.

Seamless bodices, flaring skirts and distended sleeves sum up the fashions of the present moment. Seamless bodices, while a pit-fall to the amateur dress maker, are remarkably effective on a graceful figure, in the hands of a high-class modiste.

The purple of this season must be used with prudence, even for a house costume. In the richest of velvet it can be combined with many shades and colors, the favorite being yellow, while in millinery it is most effective with light green, yellow, gold, and silver.

Shirt waists and blouses promise to be even more popular than ever during the coming season. The principal change in them for the new season is the use of a full frill, wide around the shoulders and graduated in width to the waist. This gives the effect of bretelles.

The French couturieres have adopted the shirt waist idea in many of their rich costumes of wool with silk or velvet. Blouses of plaid or rainbow velvet continue to be shown with many French costumes where the skirt and remainder of the dress are of shaggy wool camel's hair.

In capes the little Watteau is, perhaps, best worth noticing. This cape is "little" only in length; in breadth it is of no small proportions. It reaches barely to the waist, is cut perfectly round, and falls in a large Watteau pleat back and front. Heavy satin, with guipure insertion, and the shaded velvets, are employed for it.

The materials for girls' best dresses are crepon, taffetas, and the finer woolens, and these last, with the accessories of velvet still retained, or with galloon garniture, rows of braid, or applied passementerie, are extremely pretty, while tweeds and cheviots have become so attractive as to be quite good enough for almost any occasion of day-time wear.

Will This Calm an Excited Brain?

A new remedy for calming an excited brain, and one which has at least the merit of being cheap and harmless, says a writer in the New York *Times*, is to seek a quiet room and, lying down, place the palm of the right hand on the forehead, and the palm of the left hand over the back of the neck. The eyes should be fixed upon some object and kept there; the breathings, slow and easy, should be counted up to forty-nine, the patient listening intently, as if expecting to hear good news. When the forty-nine inspiration have been counted the right hand must be placed on the pit of the stomach, the left on the opposite part of the back, and the forty-nine inspirations counted again; then the left hand is placed on the small of the back and the right hand is moved to a point directly opposite. It is claimed that the patient will be happily sleeping or happy awake before the final series is concluded.

NOT MUCH OF A SAVING.

Old Bachelor—Now that you're married you don't have to send your garments out any more to be mended, I presume.

Married Friend—N-o, don't have to send them out now. My wife always has the house full of sewing women.—[New York Weekly.

A STRANGE QUESTION.

WHEN WILL THE EARTH BE ENTIRELY PEOPLED.

An Estimate of the World's Present Population and its Future Increase.

In order to answer this query at all satisfactorily, says a writer in Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine, it is necessary to determine: First—The present population of the world and its probable increase. Second—The area capable of being cultivated for the yield of food and other necessaries of life. Third—The total number of people whom these lands would be able to maintain. I need hardly point out that a precise answer to these apparently simple questions is well nigh impossible.

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

This is a fundamental question for the inquiry proposed, but it is quite impossible to reply to it with any amount of confidence. Enumerations of the people have been made in all civilized states, but with respect to large parts of the world we are still completely in the dark. Of Africa we know next to nothing, while the long array of figures presented to us as the results of a census taken in China are not calculated to inspire confidence. I have taken some care to form a true estimate of the population of Africa, and I cannot believe in that continent supporting more than 127,000,000, instead of the two, three or even four hundred million allotted to it by certain statisticians. Even 127,000,000 is a high figure, for it means eleven people to the square mile, while in Australia there are not one and a half and in South America five only.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION IN 1880.

	Total	To a square Mile.
Europe	328,200,000	101
Asia	850,000,000	57
Africa	127,000,000	11
Australia	4,750,000	1-4
North America	89,250,000	14
South America	39,420,000	5
Total	1,467,600,000	31

Exclusive of 300,000 in the polar regions.

CULTIVABLE AREA.

I shut out from consideration all those territories of the polar regions which lie beyond the limits within which the cultivation of cereals is possible. I divide the remainder of the lands of the globe into three regions. The first I describe as fertile, meaning that it is fertile so far only as within it lies most of the land which is capable of remunerative cultivation. It cannot be assumed for an instant that the whole or even the greater part of it could ever be converted into fields yielding the fruits of the earth. My second region includes the "steppes," or poorer grass lands; and as within the "fertile" region we meet with comparatively sterile tracts, so within these "steppes" there exist large areas which can be rendered highly productive, especially where means for irrigating the land are available. The third region includes the deserts, within which fertile cases are few.

The area of these regions in square miles I estimate as follows, exclusive of the polar regions:

	Fertile Region.	Steppe.	Desert.
Europe	7,888,000	667,000	
Asia	9,280,000	4,230,000	1,200,000
Africa	5,760,000	3,528,000	2,226,000
Australasia	1,167,000	1,567,000	614,000
N. America	4,946,000	1,405,000	95,000
S. America	4,228,000	2,564,000	4,000
Total	25,269,000	13,931,000	4,180,000

POSSIBLE POPULATION.

The task of estimating the number of people whom this earth of ours would be capable of supplying with food and other necessaries of life, once it had been fairly brought under cultivation, is very difficult. There are at present some vegetarians. These would maintain that if their peculiar views were accepted three men would live where one lives now, and there would be no further need of keeping up large herds of cattle and sheep. I am not sufficiently utopian to believe that mankind generally will ever accept these principles.

Again, it has been asserted that our present method of cultivation are capable of vast improvement; that the earth might be made to yield much larger harvests than it yields now, and that population might thus be permitted to increase without correspondingly increasing the cultivated areas. This is no doubt true as respects many countries, but it is hardly true of the world at large. Making all reasonable allowance, however, of these suggestions, I take as a basis for my estimate the standard of life, such as we find it existing in various climates and among various peoples. Upon this basis I calculate that the "fertile regions" would be able to support 207 human beings to the square mile, the present mean population of those regions.

The "steppes," with their large tracts of land capable of cultivation, I believe to be capable of supporting ten inhabitants to the square mile, while the "deserts" would be fully peopled if they had one inhabitant to the square mile.

I do not take into consideration the colonization of the tropical regions by Europeans, because I am constrained to maintain that the tropical regions are no field for European immigrants, and because it is not necessary that the consumer of food should live in the country that produces it.

From all these considerations I assume that this world of ours, if brought fully into cultivation, can supply 5,994,000,000 human beings with food and other necessary products of the vegetable kingdom.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

On this point not only are our statistics still very incomplete, but conditions, social or otherwise, may arise, that would materially affect the present movement of the population. Weighing all the data to be had, and carefully considering all the causes which are all likely to give an impetus to the growth of population or retard it in the various quarters of the world, I assume that the increase in the course of a decade will amount to 10 per cent.

Summarized, the results of my careful estimates are as follows:

	Increase in a decade. Per cent.
Europe	8.7
Asia	6.0
Africa	10.0
Australasia	30.0
North America	20.0
South America	15.0
The whole earth	8.9

CONCLUSION.

Accepting these figures as correct, it becomes an easy matter to compute the increase of the population. By the close of this century the 1468 millions who now dwell upon the earth will have increased to 1587 millions; in the year 1950 there will be 2333 millions; in the year 2000, 3425 millions, and in the year 2072, or 182 years hence, there will be 4979 millions. These estimates are not presented as a prophecy. I have already hinted at voluntary checks to the growth of population which will come into play as civilization advances and the demands for the comforts of this life shall be more general. At all events, so far as we are personally concerned, 182 years is a long period to look forward to; but if we look back a similar number of years and remember that William III. and Marlborough were then still among us, we are bound to admit that it is but a short period in the lifetime of a nation.

Hunting Wild Geese.

A sure way to hunt wild geese is to stalk them at daybreak or just after sunset, when they are resting overnight in the waters of rural lakes, way stations in their migratory flight to the north or south. Sometimes the sportsman builds a blind on the shore of the lake, and, screened by its leafy thatch or wall, gets a dozen shots a day at as many different flocks. Oftener, though, he trusts to luck for a shot. From his home above the shore of the pond he marks a flock that has dropped leisurely and unsuspiciously into its quiet waters at sundown, and a little later, musket in hand, skulks through fields and pastures, tangled underbrush and swamps, frequently crawling over the quaking surface of black morasses, to the fringe of thickets about the brink of the lake. Then, with wonderful patience and self-control, he lingers there, prone on his face, until the game, splashing about in the water as it feeds, has worked well in toward the shore. Very slowly and cautiously he lifts himself upon his knees, stealthily forces the muzzle of his piece through interlacing tree boughs and netted wild vines, brings the ribbed gun barrels into line with eye and game, and breathless, his figure tense with the huntsman's rigor, pulls both triggers at once. There is a deafening report, a wild cry from the startled birds. The recoil of the overcharged piece hurls the gunner bodily back upon his haunches, but he leaps forward instantly, tearing his way through the thicket, and darts down the beach. The surface of the lake that a moment before was almost tranquil, shining with the crimson lustre of the dying day, is now a scene of wild commotion, beaten into foam and spray by the sinewy pinions of half a score of mangled wild fowl. The sportsman does not hesitate, pauses not to divest himself of a garment, but rushes into the lake, and swinging, wading, tumbling about, hunts his game in its own element with the skill of an experienced retriever. He wrings the birds' necks with the lawless conscience of a chicken-stealing poacher, and throws their bodies ashore. Some of the fowl elude him, eventually may escape, but most of them he bags, and returns home through the darkening wood and meadow lands, laden with spoils.—[New York Sun.

A Canine Cow-Milker

What has been a mystery for some weeks to the dairy people on Colonel K. M. Lynchurst's stock farm, situated nine miles from Bushville, Penn., was solved a night or two ago by a shrewd milker known as Jim. Into Jim's special care was entrusted the Colonel's well blooded, pedigreed cow called Kentucky Rose, which has been accustomed to give three full gallons of rich milk daily. But all at once Kentucky Rose dwindled down to a gallon, scarcely enough for her calf. Jim was puzzled over the mystery.

Every night watchers were set to try and solve the problem. One night, after waiting until nearly morning, the party started for home, when all at once the Colonel saw a white object shoot across a patch of moonlight. He and Jim returned to Kentucky Rose's stall, the furthest from the sleeping rooms of the men, just as Jessamine Bell managed to squeeze himself through the narrow pass into the stall. The two men then noiselessly climbed to the loft above, and there they saw the setter on his hind legs steadily draining the cow as dry as his capacity admitted.

At last Kentucky Rose, no doubt aggrieved at the wrong done her offspring, who were compelled to go hungry, turned about and gave him a severe punch in the side, and it was to this treatment, undoubtedly, that the setter owed his present adornment. The next day he was seen to steal to the pasture, to give himself another good "tuck-in," but on looking up he saw his master and the man just gazing at him with laughing countenances. He dropped his tail and disappeared for days, avoiding the other animals and the men on the place, as well as his master, as if he felt guilty of having been a sly, greedy and treacherous dog.—[New York Telegram.

How Some Lemon Trees Pay.

"I see in the newspapers," said Edward Cressey, of Highland, to us a day or two ago, "a clipping from the *Progress* about there being some lemon trees in Duarte that have yielded a crop worth over $30 to the tree. I don't doubt it. My widowed sister, near Highland, has twenty large lemon trees on her place that have, since she and her boys learned to cure and pack the fruit, paid the entire grocery and clothing bills for the family of four people. About half the trees are over eleven years old, and they have fine care. A good part of them have borne each year on an average of six boxes of fruit to the tree for three years, and the lemons have sold from $5 to $6.75 a box. There are a few trees that have brought in an annual revenue of even $40 each.—[Pomona (Cal.) Progress.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To Remove Grease Paint.—Paint should be cleaned by using only a little water at a time and changing often; a soft flannel cloth is better than cotton or a brush, and that a piece of pine stick with a sharp point should be used for the corners.

How to Avoid Fires from Gas and Lamps.—There are few days when our papers do not contain records of serious explosions, which a trifling amount of care would have averted. Very few housewives take the trouble to master the simple laws of physics, which govern the working of these various explosions. They act by hearsay, not by direct knowledge. The plumber has told them the "range would blow up" if a fire is kindled when the water back is frozen. In too many cases they try the experiment with the inevitable result of an explosion.

Now if the housekeeper had understood the workings of the water back in the range, the danger from this source would have been self-evident without any hearsay warning on the subject. The frequent explosions from kerosene oil are due to reckless carelessness. It is common for servants to kindle fire with oil. Unless the maid-of-all-work is one of those rare persons who can be trusted to do her work conscientiously, it is best to keep the oil where she cannot get it. It is really an easy matter to keep a little locked box, which may be opened once a day, when needed for filling lamps. It is not likely a careless maid will take the trouble to pour oil from a lamp, but if you are doubtful the kitchen may be furnished with the metal lamps which are so arranged that a valve closes the opening when any attempt is made to pour oil out. It is strange how often people yield to a sudden impulse in such a matter as this. Save bacon and ham rinds, scraps left from trying out fat and greasy papers to assist in kindling the fire if you wish, but let kerosene oil or any explosive oil entirely alone. When we realize the fact that millions of individuals use nothing but kerosene for illuminating their houses, and that the vast majority use only glass lamps, it is certainly astonishing that we do not have more accidents from this source. It seems self-evident, that for the sake of safety when the lamp is upset, the font should be of metal or some material that will not break or spread the oil; and there certainly should be some valve arrangement to prevent the oil pouring out of the openings as it does in some lamps when they are upset. It is the lighting of this oil from the lighted wick which usually causes the serious trouble. As a point of fact very few scientists now believe that the frequent accidents, or so-called explosions of lamps are worthy of the name. On the contrary they are fires spread by lighted oil, not explosions, and like all fires that are unrestrained, they work a destructive course in a few moments. It is the duty of every mother to be level-headed and to train her children to be cool and collected at such times as these. Nowhere is cool judgment needed so often as in the household. When we realize what dangers may lurk in gas-pipes, which have been imperfectly laid, as many of them are, it is also astonishing that more accidents do not occur from this source. When there is the slightest odor of gas about the house the premises should be carefully inspected until the leak is found. A good housekeeper will do well to inspect the fixtures once in a while, as they are often put together by careless workmen, and may become loose or unscrewed. The stop-cock of the gas fixtures has been known to be loosened so that it finally fell out before anyone was aware of it, and a stream of gas filled the house, which could only be stopped at the main. Every woman should understand that when a certain per cent. of gas has become mixed with the surrounding air the result is a dangerous explosive that the presence of the first flame may kindle into deadly power. As soon as the odor of gas is noticed the windows should be opened, not only for the purpose of purifying the atmosphere, but because they are liable to be blown out as soon as the needed quantity of gas has become mixed with the air. One of the most beautiful and complete of American country houses was totally destroyed by fire because the lights in the house were not extinguished before the search began for the escaping gas which the noses of the household perceived.

It seems as if enough has been said concerning the dangers of axphyxiation from the gas of a coal stove to warn every one. Yet when occasionally a family is sent to death from this cause it is usually found that for years they have been accustomed to arrange their stove dampers at night so there was little or no escape for the inevitable gas that would be generated by the burning coal. For years they have been saved by some accident, and the only marvel is that they have escaped so long.

He Cornered the Cucumbers.

The Shah of Persia is passionately fond of cucumbers. On one occasion, early in the sea-on, a pile of them was placed before him. Now, in Persia, early cucumbers are almost worth their weight in gold. The Shah never said a word, but began to put himself outside of as many of these cholera-provokers as he could safely do. He buried a couple of dozen of them, and the host and his more prominent guests began to indulge the hope that their turn would soon come, when His majesty quietly and solemnly stowed the remainder away in his various pockets, and left the table literally loaded.—[Yankee Blade.

False Teeth Not Chattels.

Judge Kelly, of St. Paul, has decided that a dentist does not have a lien on a set of false teeth on a plate after they have been attached to the mouth and the dentist has parted with the possession thereof. This decision is reached in the case of Charles A. Vaudues against William J. Woolsey. It had been claimed that the Sheriff could take possession of the teeth and dispose of them at public sale, but Judge Kelly decides that so long as the teeth are in the defendant's mouth they are part of his body and cannot be seized as "chattels." The case has been before the courts for some time and has attracted much attention.—[New York Advertiser.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

Showing How Kindness to Others May Bring Interest.

"In the fall of 1849," said David McLeod, the white-haired pioneer, "I sailed from New Orleans for California by way of Panama with $200 in my pocket. On my arrival at Panama I took the Chagres fever and had to lie over. I was a carpenter and had brought my tools along. One night as I lay in my tent Spanish thieves broke in, stole all my money and even carried away my tools. When I woke up my condition was desperate. However, I was about well of the fever and I set out to trail the thieves. At length I found the chest broken open and with a few of the tools yet remaining. I went to a man who kept a hotel there and told him I was robbed, was a carpenter and had nothing to eat. I told him I must have some work. 'Well,' he said, 'I'll give you $10 apiece to cut windows through the walls.' I accepted the offer and he took me in. It was an old Spanish building, and the wood inside of the brick was very tough. It took me three days to cut one window. Finally, however, I discovered how to cut the wood easily, and then I made two windows a day. In this way, and by doing other work, I finally got together nearly $200 again. The steamer Panama was then just leaving, and I got on her as one of the carpenters, the agreement being I should pay my passage in this way. I had put in a wooden bulkhead in the engine while the Panama was in the harbor, and pleased the Captain so well that he placed the best stateroom at my disposal. But shortly after we sailed it developed that there was a man sick on the deck, and I went to him and gave up my stateroom and took his place, spreading my blankets on the deck. On our arrival here I went to work at carpentering on various ships in the harbor, and the sick man, who had at length got well, took the position of cashier in or General Naglee's bank. There were fifty sixty vessels here, a great many being from Sydney. The first day I made $16 and some days I made $20, and again as high as $60 and even more. I did so well that, though I arrived in May of 1850, by October I had $4,800, all of which I had deposited with the cashier in Naglee's bank. But just then the bank broke and its doors were closed. I went to the bank, but officers guarded it. I at length saw the cashier and he said the bank had gone to pieces and he didn't know whether he could get my money out or not, but he would do so if possible. He was permitted to go in at 7 o'clock each evening, and that night I stood in the rain and darkness as he came out and handed me the bag containing all my wealth. 'You did me a kindness once,' said he, 'and here is your gold. I won't forget it.' I got away with my money in the dark and nobody was ever the wiser. This has taught me to always favor a man whenever I can, for no man knows how badly he may need to have it some day reciprocated.—[San Francisco Examiner.

The Bed of the Atlantic.

Proceeding westward from the Irish coast the ocean bed deepens very gradually; in fact, for the first 230 miles the gradient is but six feet to the mile. In the next twenty miles, however, the fall is over 9,000 feet, and so precipitous is the sudden descent that in many places depths of 1,200 to 1,600 fathoms are encountered in very close proximity to the 100-fathom line. With the depth of 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms the sea bed in part of the Atlantic becomes a slightly undulating plain, whose gradients are so light that they show but little alteration of depth for 1,200 miles. The extraordinary flatness of these submarine prairies renders the familiar simile of the basin rather inappropriate. The hollow of the Atlantic is not strictly a basin whose depth increases regularly toward the centre; it is rather a saucer or dish-like one, so even is the contour of its bed.

The greatest depth of the Atlantic has been found some 100 miles to the northward of the Island of St. Thomas, where soundings of 3,875 fathoms were obtained. The seas round Great Britain can hardly be regarded as forming part of the Atlantic hollow. They are rather a part of the platform banks of the European continent which the ocean has overflowed. An elevation of the sea bed 100 fathoms would suffice to lay bare the greatest part of the North Sea and join England to Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France. A deep channel of water would run down the west coast of Norway, and with this the majority of the fiords would be connected. A great part of the Bay of Biscay would disappear; but Spain and Portugal are but little removed from the Atlantic depression. The 100-fathom line approaches very near the west coast, and soundings of 1,000 fathoms can be made within twenty miles of Cape St. Vincent, and much greater depths have been sounded at distances but little greater than this from the western shores of the Iberian Peninsula.—[Nautical Magazine.

Which Was First Admitted.

It will never be known which was admitted first—North or South Dakota—says the Detroit *Free Press*, which makes this explanation: "When the two proclamations were presented for the President's signature, somebody raised the question of priority, and the President, finding it hard to decide which to sign first, ordered the documents, which were exactly alike, to be covered down to the blank left for his name. They were turned face downward, and rapidly changed about until nobody could tell which was which. After this they were turned over, and the President wrote his name on each. The ink was allowed to dry without the use of blotting paper, and then the documents were again turned down and again shuffled about. They were then taken up and the coverings removed. One of them came into the Union before the other the length of time it took the President to write his name."

New vails are made of very fine Russian net, bordered around the lower edge with three rows of very narrow black velvet ribbon, and tied in front with three tiny bows.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Harp and Javelin."

TEXT: *"And David played with his hand as at other times and there was a javelin in Saul's hand. And Saul cast the javelin, for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it. And David avoided out of his presence twice."*—I Samuel xviii., 10-11.

What a spectacle for all ages! Saul, a giant, and David, a dwarf. An unfortunate war ballad had been composed and sung eulogizing David above Saul. That song threw Saul into a paroxysm of rage, which brought on one of his old spells of insanity to which he had been subject. If one is disposed to some physical ailment and he get real mad, it is very apt to bring on one of his old attacks. Saul is a raving maniac, and he goes to imitating the false prophets or sibyls, who kicked and gesticulated wildly when they pretended to be foretelling events.

Whatever the physicians of the royal staff may have prescribed for the disordered king I know not, but David prescribed music. Having keyed up the harp, his fingers began to pull the rhythm from the vibrating strings. Thrum! Thrum! Thrum! No use. The king will not listen to the exquisite cadences. He lets fly a javelin, expecting to pin the minstrel to the wall, but David dodged the weapon and kept on, for he was confident that he could, as before, subdue Saul's bad spirit by music.

Again the javelin is flung, and David dodges it and departs. What a contrast! Roseate David with a harp and enraged Saul with a javelin. Who would not rather play the one than fling the other? But that was not the only time in the world's history that harp and javelin met. Where their birthplace was I cannot declare. It is said that the lyre was first suggested by the tight drawing of the sinews of a tortoise across its shell, and that the flute was first suggested by the blowing of the wind across a bed of reeds, and that the ratio of musical intervals was first suggested to Pythagoras by the different hammers on the anvil of the smithy, but the harp seems to me to have dropped out of the sky and the javelin to have been thrown up from the pit.

The oldest stringed instrument of the world is the harp. Jubal sounded his harp in the book of Genesis. David played many of his psalms on the harp while he sang them. The captives in Babylon hung their harps on the willows. Josephus celebrated the invention of the 10-stringed harp. Timotheus, the Milesian, was imprisoned for adding the twelfth string to the harp, because too much luxury of sound might enervate the people. Egyptian harps, Scottish harps, Welsh harps, Irish harps have been celebrated. What an inspired triangle!

Everlasting honors to Sebastian Erard, who by pedals invented called the foot as well as the hand to the harp. When the harpiscord maker for whom he worked discharged him for his genius, the employer not wanting to be eclipsed by his subordinate, Erard suffered from the same passion of jealousy that threw Saul of my text into the fit during which he flung a javelin at the harpist. The harp is almost human, as you find when you put your finger on its pulse.

Other instruments have louder voice and may be better for a battle charge, but what exquisite sweetness slumbers between the harp strings, waking at the first touch of the tips of the fingers. It can weep. It can plead. It can soothe. It can pray. The flute is more mellow, the trumpet is more startling, the organ is more majestic, the cymbals are more festive, the drum is more resounding, but the harp has a richness of its own and will continue its mission through all time and then take part in celestial symphonies, for St. John says he heard in heaven the harps of God.

But the javelin of my text is just as old. It is about five and a half feet long, with wooden handle and steel point, keen and sharp. But it belongs to the great family of death dealers and is brother to sword and spear and bayonet, and first cousin to all the implements that wound and slay. It has cut its way through the ages. It was old when Saul, in the scene of my text, tried to harpoon David. It has gashed the earth with grave trenches. Its keen tip is reddened with the blood of American wars, English wars, German wars, Russian wars, French wars, Crusader wars and wars of all ages.

The structure of the javelin shows what it was made for. The plowshare is sharp, but aimed to cut the earth in preparation for harvests. The lightning rod is sharp, but aimed to disarm the lightnings and secure safety. The ax is sharp, but aimed to fell forests and clear the way for human habitation. The knife is sharp, but aimed to cut the bread for sustenance. But the javelin is sharp only to open human arteries and extinguish human eyesight and take human life and fill the earth with the cries of orphanage and widowhood and childlessness.

Oh, I am so glad that my text brings them so close together that we can see the contrast between the harp and the javelin. The one to soothe, the other to hurt; the one to save, the other to destroy; the one divine, the other diabolic; the one to play, the other to hurl, the one in David's skilful hand, the other in Saul's wrathful clutch. May God speed the harp, may God grind into dullness the sharp edge of the javelin.

Now what does all this make you think of? It suggests to me music as a medicine for physical and mental disorders. David took hold of the musical instrument which he best knew how to play and evoked from it sounds which were for King Saul's diversion and medicament. But, you say, the treatment in this case was a failure. Why was it a failure? Saul refused to take the medicine. A whole apothecary shop of curative drugs will do nothing toward healing your illnesses if you refuse to take the medicine. It was not the fault of David's prescription, but the fault of Saul's obstinacy.

David, one of the wisest and best of all ages, stands before us in the text administering music for nervous disorder and cerebral disturbance, and David was right. Music is the mightiest force in all therapeutics. Its results may not be seen as suddenly as other forms of cure, but it is just as wonderful. You will never know how much suffering and sorrow music has assuaged and healed. A soldier in the United States army said that on the days the regimental band played near the hospitals all the sick and wounded revived, and men who were so lame they could not walk before got up and went out and sat in the sunshine, and those so dispirited that they never expected to get home began to pack their baggage and ask about timetables on steamboat and rail train.

Theodosius, the emperor, wrathful at the behavior of the people of Antioch, who, on some sudden provocation tore down the statues of emperor and empress, resolved severely to punish them, but the bishop, knowing that the emperor had a group of boys to sing to him while eating at the table, taught the boys a plaintive song in which the people lamented their bad behavior, and the king under the pathos of the music cried out, "The city of Antioch is forgiven." The rage of Achilles was assuaged by a harp. Asclepiades swayed rebellious multitudes by a harp.

After the battle of Yorktown, when a musician was to suffer amputation, and before the days of anæsthetics, the wounded artist called for a musical instrument and lost not a note during the forty minutes of amputation. Filippo Palma, the great musician, confronted by an angry creditor, played so enchantingly before him that the creditor forgave the debt and gave the debtor ten guineas more to appease other creditors.

An eminent physician of olden time contended (of course carrying our theory too far) that all ailments of the world could be cured by music. The medical journals never report their recoveries by this mode. But in your twilight hour has many a saint of God solaced a heartache with a hymn hummed or sung or played! Jerome of Prague sang while burning at the stake. Over what keys of piano or organ consolation has walked. Now in church one hymn has rolled peace over a thousand of the worried, perplexed and agonized.

While there are hymns and tunes ready for the jubilant, there is a rich hymnology for the suffering—"Naomi" and "Eventide" and "Autumn Leaves" and "Come ye disconsolate," and whole portfolios and librettos of tears set to music. All the wonderful triumphs of surgery and all the new modes of successful treatment of physical and mental disorders are discussed in medical conventions and spread abroad in medical books, and it is high time that some of the millions of souls that have been medicated by music, vocal and instrumental, let the world know what power there is in sweet sound, whether rolling from lip or leaping from tightened chord or ascending from ivory key.

Music is a universal language. At the foot of the Tower of Babel language was split into fragments never to be again put together, but one thing was not hurt, and that is music, and it is the same all the world over. Last summer in Russia at a watering place we were greeted as we entered a great auditorium, which was filled with thousands of Russians, whose language I could not understand any more than they could understand mine.

But after the grand band had, out of compliment to us, played our two great American airs, I stepped on the platform and said to the bandmaster: "Russian air! Russian air!" and then he tapped with his baton on the music rack, and with a splendor and majesty of power that almost made us quail the full band poured forth their National anthem. They understood our American music, and we understood their Russian music. It is a universal language, and so good for universal cure.

I should not wonder if in the day of judgment it should be found out that more souls have been saved by music than by preaching. I should not wonder if out of the one hundred and forty and four thousand ransomed souls that John foresaw before the throne of God at least 130,000 had been saved by sweet song. Why does not the church on earth take the hint? Heaven is the great musical center of the universe, the place of doxologies and trumpets and harps, and in preparation for that place we ought to make more of music on earth.

The band of music at Waterloo played the retreat of the Forty-second Highlanders back to their places, and sacred music has returned many a faltering host of God into the Christian conflict with as much determination and dash as Tennyson's "Six Hundred." Who can tell what has been accomplished by Charles Wesley's 7000 hymns, or by the congregational singing of his time, which could be heard two miles off? When my dear friend Dio Lewis (gone to rest all too soon) conducted a campaign against drunkenness at the West, and marshaled thousands of the noblest women of the land in that magnificent campaign, and whole neighborhoods and villages and cities shut up their grog shops, do you know the chief weapon used? It was the song,

Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.

They sang it at the door of hundreds of liquor saloons which had been open for years, and either at the first charge of the campaign or the second the saloon shut up. At the first verse of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" the liquor dealers laughed, at the second verse they looked solemn, at the third verse they began to cry, and at the fourth verse they got down on their knees. You say they opened their saloons again. Yes, some of them did. But it is a great thing to have hell shut up if only for a week. Give full swing to a good gospel hymn, and it would take the whole world for God!

But when in my text I see Saul declining this medicine of rhythm and cadence and actually hurling a javelin at the heart of David, the harpist, I bethink myself of the fact that sin would like to kill sacred music. We are not told what tune David was playing on the harp that day, but from the character of the man we know it was not a crazy madrigal, or a senseless ditty, or a sweep of strings suggestive of the melodrama, but elevated music, God given music, inspired music, religious music, a whole heaven of it encamped under a harpstring. No wonder that wicked Saul hated it and could not abide the sound and with all his might hurled an instrument of death at it.

I know there are styles of music that sin admires, and you hear it as you pass the casino or the dance hall, and the devil has stolen most of the fiddles, though I am glad the Ole Bulls have snatched up the charmed strings from their desecration, but it is a fact that sin has a javelin for sacred sounds. In many churches the javelin of criticism has killed the music, javelin flung from organ loft or from adjoining pew of the supersensitive. Saul's javelin aimed at David's harp. Thousands of people so afraid they may not sing scientifically, they will not sing at all, or sing with such low tone that no one hears them.

In many a church the javelin of criticism has crippled the harp of worship. If satan could silence all the Sunday-school songs and the hymns of Christian worship, he would gain his greatest achievement. When the millennial song shall rise—and it is being made ready—there will be such a roll of voices, such a concentrated power of stringed and wind instruments, such majesty, such unanimity, such continental and hemispheric and planetary acclamation, that it will be impossible to know where earth stops and heaven begins. Roll on, roll in, roll up, thou millennial harmony!

See also in my subject a rejected opportunity of revenge. Why did not David pick up Saul's javelin and hurl it back again? David had a skillful arm. He demonstrated on another occasion he could wield a sling, and he could have easily picked up that javelin, aimed it at Saul, the would-be assassin, and left the foaming and demented monster as lifeless under the javelin as he had left Goliath under a sling. Oh, David, now is your chance. No, no. Men and women with power of tongue or pen or hand to reply to an embittered antagonist, better imitate David and let the javelin lie at your feet and keep the harp in your hand. Do not strike back. Do not play the game of tit for tat.

Gibbon, in his history, tells of Bajazet, the great Moslem General who was brought a captive to the tent of Timur. He had attempted the massacre of Timur and his men. Timur said to him: "Had you vanquished us I am not ignorant of the fate which you reserved for myself and my troops, but I disdain to retaliate. Your life and honor are secure, and I shall express my gratitude to God by my clemency to man." Beautiful.

Revenge on Christian's tongue or pen or hand is inapt and more damage to the one who employs it than the one against whom it is employed. What! A javelin hurled at you and fallen at your feet, and you not hurl it back again? Yes. I have tried the plan. I learned it from my father and have practiced it all my life, and it works well, and by the help of God and javelins not picked up I have conquered all my foes and preached funeral sermons in honor of most of them.

The best thing you can do with a javelin hurled at you is to let it lie where it dropped or hang it up in your museum as a curiosity. The deepest wound made by a javelin is not by the sharp edge, but at the dull end of the handle to him who wields it. I leave it to you to say which got the best of that fight in the palace—Saul or David.

See also in my subject that the fact that a man sometimes dodges is not against his courage. My text says that when Saul assailed him, "David avoided out of his presence twice"—that is, when the javelin was flung, he stepped out of its direction or bent this way or that—in other words, he dodged. But all those who have read the life of David know that he was not lacking in prowess. David had faults, but cowardice was not one of them.

When David, who was, I guess, about four and a half feet high, went out to meet the giant, who was, I guess, about 10 feet high, it was a big undertaking, and the inequalities of the struggle were so great that it struck the giant's idea of the ludicrous, and he suggested to the little fellow that he would make a fine dinner for a buzzard or a jackal—"Come to me, and I will give thy flesh unto the fowls of the air and to the beasts of the field."

When David went out to meet that giant and conquered him, he demonstrated, as he did on other occasions, his courage. But I am so glad that when Saul flung that javelin David dodged it, or the chief work of his life would never have been done. What a lesson this is to those who go into useless danger and expose their lives or their reputations or their usefulness unnecessarily. When duty demands, go ahead, though all earth and hell oppose. Dodge not one inch from the right position. But when nothing is involved step back or step aside.

Why stand in the way of perils that you can avoid? Go not into quixotic battles to fight windmills. You will be of more use to the world and the church as an active Christian man than as a target for javelins. There are Christians always in a fight. If they go into churches, they fight there. If they go into presbyteries or conferences or consociations, they fight there. My advice to you is, if anything is to be gained for God or the truth, stand out of the way of the javelin. I Samuel, xviii., 11, "David avoided out of his presence twice."

Washington was as mighty in his retreats as in his advances. His army would several times have been destroyed if he had not dodged. He dodged on Long Island; he dodged on New Jersey heights. Lincoln on his way to inauguration at Washington was waited for by assassins, but he took another train and dodged the desperadoes. We have high example of the fact that sometimes a man will serve God best by disappearing from this or that place, this or that environment.

A mob brought Christ to the top of the rocks back of Nazarrah. They did not like His preaching, and they proposed to hurl Him down the precipice. But while they were getting ready for the massacre Christ darted into the crowd and amid the confusion escaped to Capernaum and continued exercising devils and cooling fevers and filling fish nets and giving healthy circulation of blood to paralysis and curing dementia and turning corpses into living men and women and doing His chief work.

What a good thing He dodged the crowd on the rocks back of Nazareth! Likewise at Jerusalem one day, while He was sauntering up and down in Solomon's porch waiting for an opportunity to say kind words or do a useful deed, the people proposed to pay Him for His self sacrifices by stoning Him to death, but the record is, "He escaped out of their hands."

See also in my subject the unreasonable attitude of javelin toward harp. What had that harp in David's hand done to the javelin in Saul's hand? Had the vibrating strings of the one hurt the keen edge of the other? Was there an old grudge between the two families of sweet sound and sharp cut? Had the triangle ever insulted the polished shaft? Why the deadly aim of the destroying weapon against the instrument of soothing, calming, healing sound?

Well, I will answer that if you will tell me why the hostility of so many to the Gospel, why the virulent attacks against Christian religion, why the angry antipathy of so many to the most genial, most inviting, most salutary influence under all the heavens. Why will men give their lives to writing and speaking and warring against Christ and the Gospel? Why the javelin of the world's hatred and rage against the harp of heavenly love? You know and I know men who get wrathfully red in the face and foaming at the mouth and use the gesture of the clinched fist and put down their feet with indignant emphasis and invoke all sarcasm and irony and vituperation and scorn and spite at the Christian religion. What has the Christian religion done that it should be so assailed? Whom hath it bitten and left with hydrophobia virus in their veins that it should sometimes be chased as though it were a maddened canine?

To head off and trip up and push down and corner our religion was the dominant thought in the life of David Hume and Voltaire and Shaftesbury and even the Earl of Rochester, until one day in a princely house, in which they blasphemously put God on trial, and the Earl of Rochester was the attorney against God and religion and received the applause of the whole company, when suddenly the earl was struck under conviction and cried: "Good God, that a man who walks uprightly, who sees the wonderful works of God and has the use of his senses and reason, should use them in defying his Creator! I wish I had been a crawling leper in a ditch rather than have acted toward God as I have done."

Javelin, of wit, javelin of irony, javelin of scurrility, javelin of sophistry, javelin of human and diabolical hostility have been flying for hundreds of years and are flying now. But aimed at what? At something that has come to devastate the world? At something that slays nations? At something that would maul and trample under foot and excruciate and crush the human race?

No, aimed at the gospel harp—harp on which prophets played with somewhat lingering and uncertain fingers, but harp on which apostles played with sublime certainty, and martyrs played while their fingers were on fire. Harp that was dripping with the blood of the Christ, out of whose heartstrings the harp was chorded and from whose dying groan the strings were keyed. Oh, gospel harp! All thy nerves a-tremble with stories of self sacrifice. Harp thrummed by fingers long ago turned to dust. Harp that made heaven listen and will yet make all the earth hear. Harp that sounded pardon to my sinful soul and peace over the grave where my dead sleep. Harp that will lead the chant of the blood washed throng redeemed around the throne. May a javelin slay me before I fling a javelin at that. Harp which it seems almost too sacred for me to touch, and so I call down from their thrones those who used to finger it and ask them to touch it now. "Come down, William Cooper, and run your fingers over the strings of this harp." He says, "I will," and he plays:

There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Immanuel's veins.

"Come down, Charles Wesley, and touch the strings." He says, "I will," and he plays:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly.

"Come down, Augustus Toplady, and sweep your fingers across this gospel harp." He says, "I will," and he plays:

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.

"Come down, Isaac Watts, and take this harp." He says, "I will," and he plays:

Alas, and did my Savior bleed,
And did my Sovereign die?

"P. P. Bliss, come down and thrum this gospel harp." He says, "I will," and he plays:

Hallelujah, 'tis done!
I believe on the Son.

Ineffable harp! Transporting harp! Harp of earth! Harp of heaven! Harp saintly and seraphic! Harp of God! Oh, I like the idea of that old monument in the ancient church at Ullard, near Kilkenny, Ireland. The sculpture on that monument, though chiseled more than a thousand years ago, as appropriate to-day as then, the sculpture representing a harp upon a cross. That is where I hang it now; that is where you had better hang it. Let the javelin be forever buried, the sharp edge down, but hang the harp upon the cross.

And now upon our souls let the harps of heaven rain music, and as when the sun's rays fall aslant in Switzerland at the approach of eventide, and the shepherd among the Alps puts the horn to his lips and blows a blast and says: "Glory be to God," and all the shepherds on the Alpine heights or down the deep valleys respond with other blasts of horns, saying, "Glory be to God," and then all the shepherds uncover their heads and kneel in worship, and after a few moments of silence some shepherd rises from his knees and blows another blast of the horn and says, "Thanks be to God," and all through the mountains the response comes from other shepherds, "Thanks be to God," so this moment let all the valleys of the earth respond to the hills of heaven, with sounds of glory and thanks, and it be harp of earthy worship to harp of heavenly worship, and the words of St. John in the Apocalypse be fulfilled, "I heard a voice from heaven as the voice of many waters and as the voice of a great thunder, and as the voice of harpers harping with their harps."

The highest volcano is Popocatapetl, Mexico—17,748 feet, with a crater a mile in diameter and 1000 feet deep.

Lumber in the Northwest.

Some surprising figures have just been published anent the great lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest. They illustrate how bountifully that expansive region has been timbered.

In Washington and Oregon there are over one thousand lumber and wood working firms, representing a combined capital of nearly $30,000,000 and employing 25,000 men. The value of the product is in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 yearly. Ten millions of dollars are annually brought into these two States from foreign and domestic points in exchange for lumber, lath, shingles and other wood products.

In Washington the cut of lumber for 1892 showed a large decrease over the preceding year by reason of the fact that the building boom beginning in 1890 began to subside during the latter part of 1891. The cargo trade, however, during 1892, and the coastwise movement, considerably increased, and the Eastern demand for rail shipments of lumber from Washington increased fully twenty per cent. According to indications, this year's record will eclipse all others of the past in the commercial progress of the Pacific Northwest. The Puget Sound Lumberman estimates that the standing timber in the State of Washington amounts in round numbers to 413,000,000,000 feet.

In order to grasp the magnitude of these figures let the reader, in his mind's eye, imagine a solid train, 15,000 feet of lumber to the car, stretching 154,000 miles, or six times around the earth, and then enough cars left to make a train stretching from Tacoma across the continent to the middle of the Atlantic. Or, taking fifty cars for a train, it would take 542,000 trains to transport the standing timber of Washington.

Life Preservers for Wells.

The East India coolie is a fatalist; thinks as little of killing himself as the Chinaman or Japanese. In point of fact he entertains a marked preference for self-destruction as a means of showing pique at a real or fancied injury. In the city of Bombay this tendency has long been a source of considerable inconvenience and danger, as the favorite method of the Eastern suicide is to jump into a well, and it is stated that there is scarcely a well in the city that has not, at some time, been used for that purpose. An ingenious native East Indian has met this difficulty by inventing a simple and durable appliance, which has the merit of not only preventing suicide, also accidental drowning in wells. So excellently is this device adapted for this purpose that it has obtained the approval of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain. It consists of a hoop of wood or metal, over which is stretched a net of light tarred rope with four-inch meshes. Metallic drums support this net just far enough under the water of the well to enable the buckets to sink and dip, but there is not enough water above the net to drown a person.—New York Telegram.

Astoria (Oregon) fishermen demand five cents a pound from salmon canneries.

The largest church in the world is St. Peter's, in Rome; the smallest, a church ten feet square, in the Isle of Man.

Henrietta Herschfeld, the first woman graduate of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, is assistant court dentist in Germany.

The highest inhabited place in the world is the Custom House of Ancomarco, in Peru, 16,000 feet above the sea.

A man at Exeter, Me., who is worth $100,000, takes delight in leading a brass band as drum major.

Brighest Part of My Trip.

The New York fashion correspondent of a Southern paper gives out the following:

A lady writes: "I have read your letters for a long time, and have often envied you the opportunity you enjoy of seeing the beautiful things you describe. I used to think, when I read of those charming dresses and parasols and hats at Lord & Taylor's, that theirs must be one of those stores where a timid, nervous woman like myself, having but a few dollars to spare for a season's outfit, would be of so little account that she would receive little attention; but when you said, in one of your letters a few months ago, that goods of the same quality were really cheaper there than elsewhere, because they sold more goods in their two stores than any other firm in New York, and that because they sold more they bought more, and consequently bought cheaper, I determined, if I ever went to New York, I would go to Lord & Taylor's.

"That long-waited-for time came in the early autumn, and I found myself standing before that great entrance, with those wonderful windows at either side. I summoned my courage and entered, as I suppose tens of thousands of just such timid women as I have done before. My fears were gone in an instant. The agreeable attention put me at my ease at once, and I felt as much at home as though I were in the little country store where my people have 'traded' for nearly a quarter of a century.

"And now, as I wear the pretty things I purchased, or see them every day and find them all so satisfactory, I think of my visit to this great store as the brightest part of my trip to New York."

The late Charles A. Longfellow, son of the poet, who died several weeks ago, had been an invalid for a year. He lived with his sister in the old Longfellow manion in Cambridge. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and had just returned from a year's cruise to the South Sea Islands.

A man does wrong for the same reason that wolves steal sheep.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by
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Thunder is the bass drum in the music of the elements.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

The downright fool doesn't now it.

Beecham's Pills instead of slosby mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"August Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomrch distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J Cox, Defiance, O.

A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, Charges prepaid.

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by buying and selling, so men must get money by it. It is a pity so many fail to see that honesty is the best policy. Calling things what they are not is a wrong in every way, delusive and dishonest."

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 25,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

THE INFANTA EULALIA has now reached our soil, and the REPORTER offers her the freedom of the country including Centre county. Eulalia is royal and we are all sovereigns hence there is little difference, so that she can esteem herself, and will be esteemed here, as good as any of us. All will be done to make the Infanta feel happy and at home, during her sojourn in this free land. Not an American soul but what feels otherwise than to extend to her greetings of welcome. We know she could travel from Maine to Florida and from Jersey to the Golden Gate without a guard, this would hardly be possible for her to do in her own Spain. Everything in this country is bigger than in Spain—our cities, our steamboats, our progress in arts and science, our capitol, our rivers, and our hearts. Welcome Eulalia.

A CONSTITUTIONAL difficulty is pointed out in the way of pensioning the judges on their retirement from office after a certain term of service by the Philadelphia *Record*, which has hitherto favored such pensioning. It is an impediment that can hardly be evaded. The constitution provides that "no bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employe, agent or contractor after services shall have been rendered or contract made." It also provides that "no appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community." The *Record* is of opinion there is nothing in the constitution inhibiting the city of Philadelphia from making provision for its own judges, and advises that it be done. And, of course, if the system of civil pensions is once started the firemen, the teachers and the police who have served long and faithfully should be cared for. Their need of pensions in old age is greater than that of the judiciary.

GOVERNOR FLOWER has signed the Anti-Trust bill passed by the recently adjourned Legislature of New York; and hereafter any member of a combination in that State having for its object the curtailment of production or monopoly in articles of general necessity will be liable to a heavy fine or a year's imprisonment, or both. The specious argument that trusts and combinations are the natural results of the development of modern business methods does not seem to have been effective at Albany. The truth is that the principle upon which all trusts and monopolies are founded is in deadly enmity with the instincts of a free people. They cannot survive side by side with free institutions.

DURING the interview with Secretary Gresham on Wednesday the Chinese Minister assured him that he believed the Chinese Government would not resort to any retaliatory measures and that there would be nothing done by his government that would disturb the present friendly relations between the United States and China.

INVESTMENTS that promise incredible returns should be received with caution. The world is full of scoundrels who make a good living out of unsophisticated greed.

PITTSBURG had a terrific storm of hail and rain Sunday afternoon. The damage done in ten minutes is put at one million dollars. Hailstones are reported to have been big as hen's eggs.

BILLS SIGNED.

Gov. Pattison has signed the following new laws: Requiring school directors to furnish books and other school supplies free of cost, known as the Farr free text book bill; to establish a medical council and three state boards of medical examiners; extending the power of the courts to appoint election officers in certain cases; providing for the immediate printing and distribution of unbound copies of the state laws as they are enacted; to establish boards of arbitration to settle matters of variance between capital and labor; to empower courts to fix the place of holding the general election; providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside the election district in which they are domiciled; directing county commissioners to bind and preserve weekly newspapers published in their counties.

EULALIA is pleased with her reception at Washington; she deports herself as a woman of sense, and that's what many ladies, not of royal blood, often fail to do.

THE AMERICANS having just recovered from La Grippe, are now having an attack of Infanta Eulalie. Next may be the old-style measles.

TALMAGE'S church last Sunday paid off its debt of $100,000, and now he will not resign as threatened if not made up on that day.

THERE are forces in every community which make little noise, but which are strong for good when set in motion. He who forgets that they exist makes a fatal mistake.

Resolutions Adopted by the Centre Hall C. E. Union.

Whereas, The last year has plainly shown a conspiracy among many bad people, and all who oppose good and uphold evil, to use their influence in bringing about the opening of the gates of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago on the Sabbath day.

Whereas, At the present time much is being done by evil workers, who are now putting in their best efforts to have the gates open on the Sabbath day solely for the purpose of selling intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That we, as Christian Endeavor workers of Centre Hall, believe this to be wrong in the sight of God and man, and injurious to the success of the Columbian Exposition, and which demands all efforts of Christian workers to repel this attack and to keep right on until our American Sabbath is the victor over National law, above saloon demagogue rule, and our Christian Endeavor workers should be ever on the alert in this charge.

Resolved, That the above be printed in Centre Hall REPORTER, and be read at our next regular meeting.

BECKIE DERSTINE.
WALTER KERLIN,
G. O. BENNER,
Committee.

Good Advice.

The late Rufus Hatch, of Wall street fame, wisely warned his sons in his will against gambling and the lesser vices, and also found occasion to recommend a commercial rather than a collegiate education. In the course of his long and busy career as a getter of money Mr. Hatch had apparently neglected to observe that the best results in educational processes have been secured by developing the individuality of the learner. A college cannot make a man out of a milksop, nor can a counting-room make a financier out of a fool.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Platform Broke Down.

At a meeting of the Woman's congress, World's Fair, the platform broke down, and about half a dozen of the females were hurt, but not seriously. After all danger was over a number of women fainted, as usual, although not hurt. The women's congress had best adjourn sine die.

Candidates Electioneering.

Candidates around here the past week, were, Treasurer Speer, Treasurer John Q. Miles, Sheriff Cyrus Brungard, and Sheriff John P. Condo.

THE INFANTA EULALIE has shown herself so simple in her manners that some of the big fools of this country have been fooled.

—C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

SPRING • OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

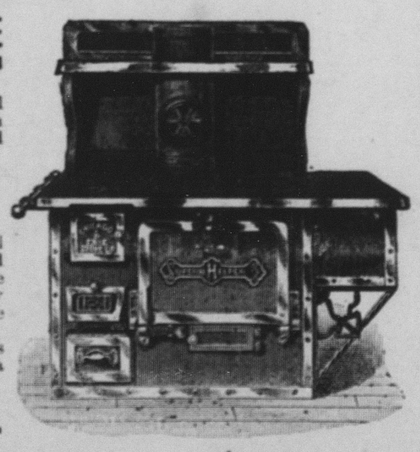
SUPERB HELPER **STEEL RANGE**

If you wish to purchase a Steel Range, I can sell you one with six griddles, water tank and high shelf,

FOR $57,

I am agent for the Superb Steel Helper Range, manufactured by the Chicago and Erie Stove Co., and will guarantee it fully as large and good as any stove on the market.
Dont pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.



DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

—When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

—Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

—Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

WE CAN | Show you the largest assortment in Centre County.

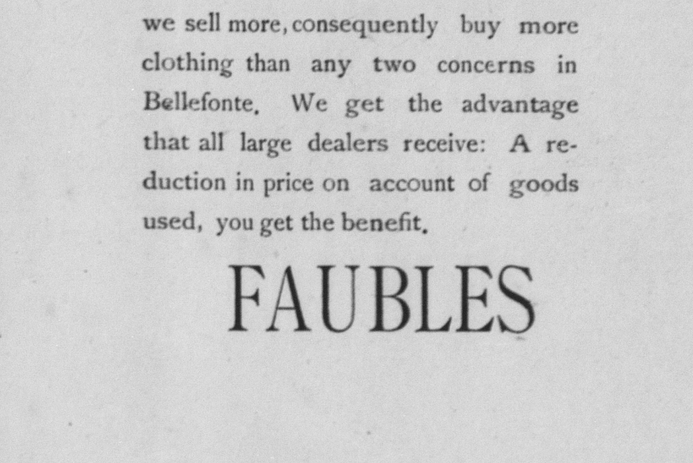
WE DO | Sell youthe best made and fitting clothing manufactured.

AND

WE WILL | Save you at least $3.00 on a $10.00 purchase.

We are able to do this, because we sell more, consequently buy more clothing than any two concerns in Bellefonte. We get the advantage that all large dealers receive: A reduction in price on account of goods used, you get the benefit.

FAUBLES



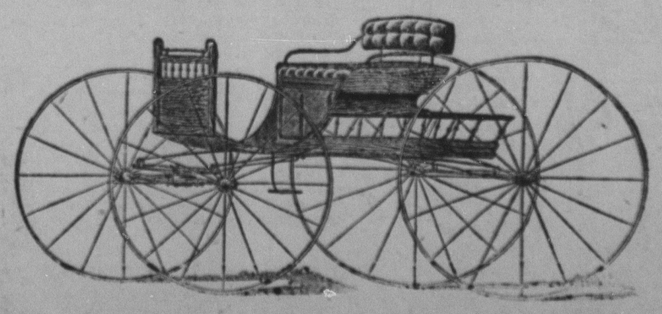
THE .·. TIGER .·. SULKEY .·. HAY .·. RAKE.

The Best Rake Ever Put Upon The Market!

The Tiger Rake is made in more sizes than any Rake on the market, und is the only Rake for which can be fu nished Grain, Seed, and Plaster Sower Attachments.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.
We are agents for the Johnston Reapers, Mowers and Binders.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,
Repairing a Specialty. 18?m CENTRE HALL, PA.

COBURN.

A Large Force of Men at Work Repairing Roads.

Mr. G. Hagg, of Bellefonte, had business at this place on Tuesday.

John P. Condo, of Spring Mills, was in town on Monday on a double mission; that of selling groceries for a leading firm of Philadelphia, and building political fences. If elected, he would no doubt make a good Sheriff.

Andrew Harter had business in Centre Hall on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Supervisor Emanuel Kerstetter, with a large force of workmen is repairing the roads of Penn township this week.

H. C. Kulp received his furniture and household goods last week one day and moved into William Walker's house, vacated on the first of April by Charles Reber. Howard is now nicely domiciled.

After spending a few weeks at home Miss Lizzie Kerstetter has again returned to Lewisburg.

If a profusion of flowers is a good indication, there will be an abundance of fruit this season throughout this section.

SPRING MILLS.

William Pealer Appointed Postmaster for a Second Term.

Mr. George Sheesely has his saw mill in operation now, and J. K. Snyder will put in another mill along Sinking Creek in about a week.

The child belonging to Ivy W. Bartges was buried last Tuesday over at the Lutheran cemetery.

The Epworth League held quite an interesting service last Tuesday evening it being literary evening. The question for debate was, Resolved, that the Christian churches should be united. Their next meeting will be a festival on Decoration Day.

Mr. D. H. Ruhl returned from Pittsburg last Friday well pleased with his stay in the smoky city.

Old Grover did not stick to his new rule about appointing a new man to office. The postoffice department has appointed William Pealer for the Spring Mills office. Mr. Pealer was our postmaster before and gave very general satisfaction, and will undoubtedly do so again.

The boys and girls over at the Duphony house have started a gymnasium where they practice in the manly art every night.

Who Would You Be ?

An exchange recently asked a question which it invited all of its women readers to answer. The question was: "If you were not yourself, whom would you most like to be?" The result was very curious, Out of 3260 answers, 2968 said they would most like to be Mrs. Cleveland, 300 thought baby Ruth would be the most pleasant and the remainder divided between Queen Victoria, Mrs. Leslie Wilde, the Vanderbilts and the Astors.

A Freak of Nature

The Fulton Republican, of McConnellsville says: In front of the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Comerer, on Second street, stands a locust tree of many years' growth, in the trunk of which, about ten feet from the ground, is a bunch of currant bushes, which has for ten or twelve years past been known to abundantly bear fruit. Some years ago a worm appeared which almost obliterated the currant in this section. This bush, however, evaded the ravage, it is supposed on account of its elevated position.

Finger Smashed.

James Worral, has been employed in quarrying stone in the rear of Jas. Harris & Co's hardware store and on Friday afternoon he met with a painful accident. While turning a derrick his finger was caught in the cogs and badly smashed. He was taken to the office of Dr. Dobbins who bandaged up the wound after which he was taken in a buggy to his home in Bush's Addition. His suffering was quite severe.—*Gazette.*

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. Mr. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——If you are in need of a new hat come and see my stock, I have the finest stock of spring styles of hats ever brought to this place.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

——Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1893.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1893, as follows:

Name.	Post Office.	Business.	Class.	Tax.
Meyer, Henry	Axe Mann	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, M. M	Aaronsburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips, W. H	"	"	13	10 75
Yearick, Thomas	"	"	14	7 75
Anderson, John	Bellefonte	Billiards & Pool	8	40 75
Aikens, J. A	"	Musical Instrum't's.	14	7 75
Achenbach, B. C	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Achenbach, W. T	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bush, Geo. T	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Brachbill, W. R	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Blair, F P & Co	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bauer, J. N. & Co	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, T. C	"	"	13	10 75
B'fte Supply House	"	Steam Fixtures	14	7 75
B'fte Fuel & Supply Co	"	Grain, coal, oil	11	15 75
Brown, Ed, Jr	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Cruse, A. J	"	Tobac. & cigars	14	7 75
Cunningham, M	"	"	14	7 75
Culveyhouse, Wm	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Cook, C. E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Ceaders, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Cole, Jacob	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Doll, Lewis	"	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
Fauble, M	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Galbraith, Frank	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Green. F. Potts	"	Druggist	13	10 75
Garman, E. F	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Gerberich, Hale & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Harris, Jas. & Co	"	Hardware	10	20 75
Harper, Jared	"	Grocer	11	15 75
Harper, J. A. & Co	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Irvin. D. & Sons	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Joseph Bros. & Co	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Jackson, G. W. & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Jamison, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	"	Merchant	10	20 75
Lewin, S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Larimer, R. H	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M'Quistion, L. H	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
M'Calmont & Co	"	Farm imp	10	20 75
Meyer, W. T	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Mingle, A. C	"	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
Meese, John	"	Merchant	13	10 75
M'Kee, H. A. & Bro	"	Hardware	10	20 75
M'Cargar, J. S	"	Billiards & pool	6	50 75
Montgomery & Co	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Moore, J. W	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M'Coy & Linn	"	Merchant	14	7 75
M'Culley, J	"	Grocer	13	10 75
Otto, Hamilton	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Powers, E. L	"	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
Parson, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Parrish, C. M	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Richards, F. C	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rowe E. C	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Roundtree, T. J	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Racket Store Co	"	Merchants	11	15 75
Rightnour, J. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Rine, C. R	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Rhoads, E. E	"	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Shuey, C. C	"	Grocer	10	20 75
Sechler & Co	"	"	11	15 75
Swartz & Dobbs	"	Farm Implem'ts	14	7 75
Schreyer, H. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Stitzer, H. Y	"	Books & Stat'ry	14	7 75
Sourbeck, J. D	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Tuten, M. P	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Twitmire, W. T	"	Stoves & Hardware	14	7 75
Thompson & Co	"	Druggists	14	7 75
Wilkinson, W. H	"	China & Lamps	13	10 75
Williams, S. H	"	Wall Paper	14	7 75
Waite, J. S. & Co	"	Farm Implem'ts	13	10 75
Zellers, W. S. & Co	"	Druggists	13	10 75
DeLong, L. T	Blanchard	Merchant	14	7 75
Glossner, S. H	"	"	14	7 75
Quigley, J. A	"	"	13	10 75
Snyder, H. A	"	"	14	7 75
Stewart, J. T	Boalsburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, J. H	"	"	13	10 75
Gettleman & Saxton	Benore	Merchants	14	7 75
Haugh, John	"	"	13	10 75
Cato Mining Co	Cato	Merchant	13	10 75
Bartholomew, R E	Centre Hall	Merchant	11	15 75
Benner, G. O	"	"	14	7 75
Harper & Kreamer	"	"	13	10 75
Huyett, Meyer&Boozer	"	Implements	14	7 75
Kurtz & Son	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Murray, J. D	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf & Crawford	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Buddinger, T. B	Clarence	Merchant	14	7 75
Catchit, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Treaster, W. J	Centre Hill	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, M	"	"	14	7 75
Everett, T. B	Coburn	Merchant	14	7 75
Glassgow, J. W	"	"	14	7 75
Geiswite, L	"	Grain & Coal	13	10 75
Hoffa, John	"	"	14	7 75
Meyer, W. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Rishel, J. H	Farmers Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Greist, A. J	Fleming	Merchant	11	15 75
Greist, T. E	"	"	12	13 25
Steer, J. C	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, Jas	Fiedler	Merchant	14	7 75
Rider, M	Gatesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Smith, M	Guyer.	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoy, G	Hub'ersburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessinger, F G	"	"	14	7 75
Holter, D. E	Howard	Merchant	14	7 75
Long, R. P	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	"	"	13	10 75
Moore, H. A	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Schenck, A. A	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Ryan, Mary E	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Weber, B. & Son	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Henderson, J. C	Julian	Merchant	14	7 75
Irvin, D	"	"	14	7 75
Keller, J. W	Linden Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Meyer Bros	"	Grain	14	7 75
Ross, J. H	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Everett, C A	Lemont	Druggist	14	7 75
Grove, D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Long, Lewis	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Lenker, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Ross, J. I. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Ebbs, H. G	Loveville	Merchant	14	7 75
Deibler, J. H	Millheim	Merchant	13	10 75
Frank, A. A	"	"	13	10 75
Gephart, M C	"	Music & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Goodhart, W. L	"	Implements	14	7 75
Harter & Campbell	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miller, J. A	"	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Musser, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, Wm	"	Pool	9	30 75
Speigelmeyer, J	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J. C	"	Hardware	13	10 75
Stover, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Heverly, E. E	Mount Eagle	Merchant	14	7 75
Hazel & Gramley	Madisonburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Roush & Limbert	"	"	14	7 75
Boggs, A	Milesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Essington, L. E	"	"	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hugg, E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W, B. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Newman, A. N	"	"	14	7 75
Neff, Mrs. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Poorman, Ed	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas, J. T & Son	Moshannon	Merchant	14	7 75
Tubridy, K. & A	"	"	14	7 75
Williams, W. S	Martha Furnace	Merchant	14	7 75
Peck, S. & Son	Nittany	Merchant	14	7 75
Schaeffer, F. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Corman, H. P	Oak Hall	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Ewing, A G	Penna. Furnace	Merchant	13	10 75
Reynolds & Irvin	"	"	14	7 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	Potters Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Noll, W. H. Jr & Bro	Pleasant Gap	Merchant	13	10 75
Hess, J. G	Pine Grove	Merchant	14	7 75
Krebbs, D. C. & Bro	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, D. H	"	"	14	7 75
Jackson, R. A	Powelton	Merchant	14	7 75
Boak, Geo. R	Pine Glen	Merchant	14	7 75
Chaney & Thompson	Port Matilda	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S S	"	"	14	7 75
Pringle, S. R	"	"	14	7 75
Reese, A. W	"	"	14	7 75
Fisher, J. B	Penn Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Andrews, W. C	Philipsburg	Merchant	11	15 75
Adleman & Ratousky	"	"	11	15 75
Adams, Hugh	"	"	14	7 75
Boring J. H	"	Music	14	7 75
Brandmann & Gilfrand	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Burchfield, W. E	"	Novelty	14	7 75
Biddle, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Black, Jas	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Beers, M. R	"	Music	14	7 75
Barber, J. F. & Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Bunnell, J. N	"	Music	14	7 75
Brinton, Duncan & Barnes	"	Grain	14	7 75
Barnes, J. T	"	Clothiers	13	10 75
Cameron & English	"	Grocers	14	7 75
Crissman, S S	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Campbell, Chas	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Christhoff Bros	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Davis, C. H	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Davis, N	"	"	14	7 75
Davidson, M. H	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Dunwiddie, W. A. & Co.	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Emery, Harry	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Fryberger, C. T	"	Flour & Feed	13	10 75
Flegal, C. T	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Gray, I. V	"	Merchant	7	40 75
George, M. E	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Homer, K. F	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Homer, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Hoffman Bros	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Harvey & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hirlinger Estate	"	Clothiers	12	13 25
Harper, A. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Hale Hardware Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Hoffer, H. O	"	Novelties	14	7 75
Harding, J. C	"	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
Haworth Bros	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Hess, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Herman, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Jones & Co	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Jenkins & Gilmore	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessler, L. G	"	"	8	30 75
Lehman, Joseph	"	"	13	10 75
Lehman Store Co	"	"	11	15 75
Luts, D. L	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Meyer, T. J	"	Fruit & Confect	14	7 75
Mellick, W. M. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Moyer, Adam	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miners Beef Co	"	Beef	7	40 75
M'Causland, F. G	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Musser, W. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Nutall, John & Co	"	"	12	18 25
Naugle, Geo	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Owens, W. C	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Potter, T. B	"	Billiards & Pool	7	40 75
Platt, Barber & Co	"	Merchants	3	100 75
Philipsburg Beef Co	"	Beef	13	10 75
Parker, Geo	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Polinkas & Kacsura	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Pritchard, Wm	"	"	14	7 75
Reiling, J. M	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Russ, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Right, S. W	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rhoades, S. W	"	Billiards & Pool	5	60 75
Row & Lukenbach	"	Clothiers	14	7 75
Ratowskey & Epstein	"	"	13	10 75
Stein, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Schmidt, F. & R	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Sankey & Marks	"	Boots & Shoes	12	13 25
Switzer, L. J. & K	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Swires Store Co	"	"	10	20 75
Wolf, Wm	"	Grain & Hay	14	7 75
Weber, Frank	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Womers, E. S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Whitcomb	"	"	13	10 75
Weller & Barnes	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Miller, C. D	Rock Springs	Merchant	10	7 75
Frank, L. B	Rebersburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Musser, G. M. Ag't	"	"	14	7 75
Robb, Wm	Romola	Merchant	14	7 75
Parker, J. M	Roland	Merchant	14	7 75
Allison Bros. & Co	Spring Mills	Grain	14	7 75
Long, C. P	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Long, C. P	"	"	13	10 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	"	"	14	7 75
Long, J. D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Pealer, Wm	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Buddinger, T. B	Snow Shoe	Merchant	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Gilliland & Murray	"	Merchants	13	10 75
Lucas, James	"	Pool	9	30 75
Robinson, Abe	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Reeser, G. M	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Smith, B. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Garland, Jas	Sandy Ridge	Merchant	14	7 75
Gray, R. J	Stormstown	Merchant	14	7 75
Griffin, J. H	"	"	14	7 75
Condo & Allison	State College	Merchant	13	10 75
Foster, W. L	"	"	12	13 25
Holmes, Jas. H	"	"	13	10 75
Krumrine, J. W. & S	"	"	12	13 25
Krumrine, Jacob	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W. & S	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Smith, Jacob & Son	Tusseyville	Merchant	14	7 75
Swartz, S. M	"	"	14	7 75
Hosterman, C. W	Woodward	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolf, R M	"	"	13	10 75
Emerick, J. S	Wolf's Store	Merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, N. H	Walker	Merchant	14	7 75
Dorman, S. F	Zion	Merchant	14	7 75
Noll, B. A. & Co	"	"	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, June the First, 1893, between 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

FRANK W. HESS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

AGENTS WANTED for the only AUTHORIZED

BIOGRAPHY of JAMES G. BLAINE,

By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 100 orders from first 98 calls; agent's profit $175.50. Mrs. Ballard of O., took 15 orders, 13 Seal Russia, in one day; profit 26.25. E. N. Rice of Mass. took 27 orders in 2 days; profit 47.25. J. Partridge of Me. took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit 75.25. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak. took 53 orders in three days; profit 98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITOTY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to

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FOR SALE.—A GOOD PRESS FOR COPYING letters, apply at the REPORTER office

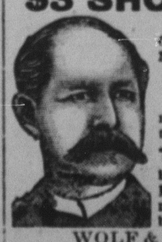
There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potates by C. P. Long & Co.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



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Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursury Stock. New Profit Sharing System. Salary and expenses paid. W & T. SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, GENEVA, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established and Best Known Nursuries in the United States. 18oct

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, in said county, on Saturday, June 10 1893 at 1 o'clock, the following described real estate late of Robert Goheen, deceased, to wit:

A valuable farm situated in said township of Potter, on the road leading from Boalsburg to Potters Mills, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by lands of D. Brisbin N 66½° E 57 rods to a post; thence by land of James Fortney S 22° E 129 rods to a post; thence by same N 74° E 7 rods to a post; thence by same S 13° E 30 rods to a post; thence by same S 77° W 3 rods to a stone; thence by same S 25½° E 114 3 rods to stone, thence along the mountain S 76° W 50 rods to a stone; thence by land of Mrs. Lucy Potter N 25¼° W 364.9 rods to a post, the place of beginning containing 129 acres and 13 perches net measure. The improvements are good, with never failing water at house and barn. This property is well fixed in every respect for a dairy farm, milk-house, with water through same, and other advantages. There is an excellent tract of rock oak timber thereon, on which no lumbering has yet been done. The property to be sold without fail on said day.

Terms of Sale. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance, being one-third, in two years thereafter, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WM. M GOHEEN,
MAGGIE GOHEEN,
Executors.

LEGAL NOTICE

In re Assigned Estate of Daniel Bartges in trust for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 175 Apr. term 1889.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for an order to reconvey to the said Daniel Bartges, the Assigned estate, under and in pursuance of the Second and Third Sections of the act of the 4th of May, 1893. All persons interested are directed to appear before said Court on the Sixth day of June 1893 to show cause, if any they have, why the application aforesaid should not be granted, and an order made directing a re-conveyance of the assigned estate.

W. F. SMITH.
Prothonotary.
may11-4t

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
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All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. (CIVIL ENGINEERING, (MECHNICAL ENGINEERING;) ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
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7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

PANTS

Write for Samples—Name Your price.
In Price, Fabric, Fit and Finish
WE BEAT THE WORLD!
LARGEST STOCK OF PANTINGS in the State.
PERFECT FITTING PANTS CO.,
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C. A. SNOW & CO.
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkerbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 2.10 p m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1 29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9 59 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 47.30 a. m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m. Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11

THE NEWS.

The Pioneer Furnace, owned by the Cleveland Cliff Company, in Negaunee, Mich., will close down permanently. This is the oldest furnace in the Lake Superior district. It has turned out over $30,000,000 worth of pig iron, and been in operation forty-one years. Its closing down will leave only one charcoal furnace of nineteen in the upper peninsula.——The arrival of the United States ship Mohican at Port Townsend, Oregon, completed the fleet ordered for duty in the Behring Sea.——John Wilson, while abducting Myrtle Summers, his niece, from Mulberry, Ark., was killed by the girl's father, who was discharged subsequently by the coroner's jury.——George Harris' mother, in Lansing, poisoned him to prevent his growing up to become a thief.——William J. Burke was sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering his mother, in Rockford, Ill. Epstein's Dime Museum, in Chicago, was damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000.——James B. Murdock, the famous actor, died at his home, near Cincinnati, at the age of eighty-three years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has sold the Philadelphia and Seashore Railroads running from Winslow Junction to Sea Isle City, N. J., to a party of Philadelphia capitalists, who have had in contemplation the building of a road to Cape May, connecting with the Reading Railroad at Landisville. It is supposed that the syndicate will extend the road from Sea Isle to Cape May.——Execution upon a judgment for $39,230 was issued in Philadelphia against Edwin J. and Charles E. Howlet, trading as Edwin J. Howlet & Son, paper bag manufacturers.——Edward Hughes was arrested at his home, in Minersville, Pa., charged with the murder of his wife. Mrs. Hughes, who was a delicate woman, had been suffering severe abuse from her husband for a long time.——The suits against the Economite Society have been amicably settled. The eight members, together with the Feuchts, who went before Judge Wickham, of Beaver, and demanded the appointment of a receiver and an injunction restraining President Duss from disposing of the society's property, voluntarily withdrew the suits. President Duss says the suits were withdrawn without any terms.——Col. David C. Houston, an army officer, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, in New York, of jaundice.——The five-story brick building at Illinois and Dearborn streets in Chicago, occupied by the Price Baking Powder Company, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss on the building is twenty thousand dollars, and on machinery and stock seventy thousand dollars; fully insured.——The First National Bank and the Oglethorpe National Bank of Brunswick, Ga., closed their doors, and M. Ulman, president of the latter committed suicide.

William C. Lanford, a pioneer lawyer of the Northeast, died at Spokane, Washington. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory during Cleveland's first administration.——Lou French, who murdered Henry Fowler, was taken from the jail in Seymour, Ind., and lynched.——The body of murderer Pallister, who escaped from Sing, was found floating in the Hudson.——The machinists employed at the Grant Locomotive Works, Chicago, to the number of seventy-five, went out on a strike rather than to comply with an order of the firm that they would have to work by the piece.——The E. K. Warren featherbone whip factory at Three Oaks, Mich., one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, was sold to a syndicate of English capitalists.——Judge Tripp, of South Dakota, recently appointed minister to Austria, sailed from New York.——B. F. Clarke, the real estate agent, is missing from his Chicago home, and about twenty-five of his creditors have instituted a search to discover his whereabouts. Clarke made a voluntary assignment May 1. Since that time he has not been seen in Chicago. An investigation of his business methods is being conducted by the attorneys who represent various creditors, and it is claimed that he is short over $50,000.——Two tramps and a passenger were killed in a wreck on the Pan Handle near Frazersburg, O.

The schooner Pelican foundered off Ashtabula, Ohio, and three of her crew of seven men were drowned.——Five men perished by the sinking of a dredge in Lake Erie, near Conneaut, O.——A boat belonging to the life-saving crew at Cleveland, Ohio, capsized in Lake Erie, just outside the breakwater, and four men were drowned.——Unusually heavy rain storms caused floods at numerous points in Pennsylvania and Ohio. At Newcastle, Pa., several planing mills and houses were washed away, and at Meadville, Pa., considerable damage was done.——Tramps took possession of a place on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, and held up the residents. A pitched battle followed, which ended in the capture of three tramps.——William Cox, a burglar, who escaped from the Hudson county penitentiary, at Snake Hill, N. J., twelve years ago, was recaptured at Jersey City, just as he landed from a steamship.——By an explosion in C. L. Pope's glucose factory, at Geneva, Ill., six men were killed and one seriously injured.——Mrs. McBride, of Memphis, testified that Judge Duboise, tried to hug her.——A New York syndicate, backed by millions, has secured control of the bankrupt Sheridan Coal Company, at Sheridan, O., one mile above Ashland, Ky., and will reopen the mines at once.——The South Carolina Supreme Court has decided in favor of the state in the Chester liquor case. The points in the case did not touch upon the constitutionality of the law, but simply as to whether the City of Chester should not be compelled to issue licenses for a year, instead of six months. The decision is looked upon, however, as practically settling the legality of the dispensary law.——Judge Pardee, of the United States Circuit Court of New Orleans, has appointed R. J. Lowery and H. M. Comer receivers of the Savannah and Western Railroad.

REV. DR. DAVID H. GREER, of St. Bartholomew's, New York, told his congregation he wanted a collection of $80,000 for church improvements. In the four and one-half years of his pastorate St. Bartholomew's has paid out $1,035,000 for charity and expenses, and this from voluntary contributions.

AT the National Convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, at Toledo, Ohio, E. E. Clarke, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was re-elected Grand Chief Conductor for a term of three years.

RULE OF THE WOMEN.

Their Congress Begins at the World's Fair.

Brilliant Gathering of the Fair Sex From Every Section of the World.

Over twelve months of infinite labor, involving correspondence with every portion of the civilized globe, culminated in one of the most truly representative and brilliant gatherings of women that had ever assembled.

The scene was the hall of the Columbus, in the new Art Institute, on the lake front, now occupied for the first time, and the event, the opening of the World's Women Congress, the first of a series of World's Fair Congresses, that will constantly succeed each other, week after week, until the end of October. Nearly seventy organizations composed exclusively of women, together with many hundreds of societies and associations, are represented in the congress and the roll of those that will participate consists of 5,000.

There will be as many as twenty of these congresses in each day, in addition to the meetings in the halls of Columbus and Washington, which have a seating capacity of 3,000 each, and every subject of interest to the sex, from religion to marriage prospects, is to be elaborately discussed. The delegates were prompt in getting to the Art Palace and prior to the opening proceedings proper indulged in an impromptu reception, which was noted for its lack of ceremony. The representatives from Russia were introduced, So the Americans fraternized with the French sisters, stars in theatrical world exchanged confidences with the women who have made their mark in the pulpit, and the leaders of the two rival Women's Christian Temperance Unions exchanged compliments.

Prior to the opening of the Congress proper, there were brief ceremonies under the auspices of the Congress Auxiliary, the organization responsible for the gathering. The Congress proper assembled shortly after eleven o'clock, with an address of welcome by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice-president of the Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary.

Mrs. Henrotin's hearty and cordial address of welcome was followed by an address on the World's Fair Congress of Representative Women by Mrs. May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, who outlined the objects of the congress, and alluded to the subject that will be presented in the various convention halls.

An address of length was delivered by President Charles C. Booney, of the World's Congress Auxiliary. He paid a tribute to the late Secretary Blaine for the earnest and untiring co-operation which he had given both personally and through the State Department, to the movement; also eulogized Cardinal Manning, Lord Tennyson and John C. Whitier, all of whom had furnished their co-operation, but had passed away before their promise could be fulfilled.

A number of foreign representatives were then introduced and responded on behalf of their respective countries. Most of the representatives spoke in the language of their own country. Marie Stromberg responded for Russia; Sig. Mugnussen for Iceland; Mme. Queseda, for South America; Isabelle Bogelot, Ernest Urban and Cecille Ranoz, for France; Jane Cobden Unwin, Florence Fenwick Miller, Marie Fisher, Lotte and Laura Ormiston Chante, for England; Mrs. Elizabeth Tilley, Mrs. Dr. Todd, Mrs. John Harvie and Dr. Emily Howard Stone, of Canada. In the afternoon there was a public reception to the women of all nations in the same hall, and the welcome exercises were continued, and the delegates from Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Finland, Greece, Spain, Bohemia and Scotland were presented.

Getting the Fair in Shape.

In point of weather and attendance, the third week of the Exposition did not open as auspiciously as the second week closed. The wind again blew strong and cold from the lake, clouds hung over the White City, and occasionally made way for a glimpse of the sun to be seen, but no rain fell. Very little remains to be done to give the Exposition a full-dress appearance, and, considering that the officials have no control over the state and foreign commissioners, and exhibits are in the buildings, although not installed, no blame can be attached to the directors for the tardiness in that direction. The foreigners, especially in the Liberal Arts Building, are waiting for the dust and dirt to be removed from incomplete sections before they will expose their costly works of art, and some exhibitors have removed their goods from the cases and booths temporarily because of the dust and dirt which accumulates.

For the first time in many weeks, the two railroad tracks leading to the Manufactures, Electricity and Mines and Mining Buildings are unoccupied. Train after train, loaded with exhibits, have been pushed in on these tracks in a never-ending rush, and the empty tracks seem to indicate that the exhibits are about all in the buildings. The tracks, however, will be kept in position for some time, in order to facilitate the delivery of any late arrivals.

A RICH GOLD STRIKE.

A Lucky Strike That Will Make Two Brothers Wealthy.

A despatch from Baker City, Ore., says:—One of the richest gold strikes ever made in this section of the country, not excepting the famous White Swan mine, which is yielding $1,000 a day with a ten-stamp mill, was uncovered on Thursday.

The lucky finders are James and Samuel Baisley. The latter was one of the discoverers of the White Swan. The new find is situated about three miles south of the White Swan and Virtue mines. Over $1,000 in gold was pounded out on Thursday in a hand mortar. The ledge in which this pocket has been found has been uncovered 160 feet, and proves to be a pay chute for that distance, and varies in width from 2 to 10 feet.

There is enough rich ore in sight to make the owners an immense fortune. The city is greatly excited over the find and people are constantly leaving to be on the ground and stake off claims. A sample one of piece weighing 10 pounds and containing over $100 in gold has been placed on exhibition at the National Bank and has been viewed by hundreds of people. All say it is the greatest find ever made in the Northwest, and from all indications the mother lode of the Virtue and White Swan district has been found.

ATE HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

Horrible Cannibalism Among Starving Indians.

Details confirmed vague rumors of Indian cannibalism in the interior of the country on the south of Labrador current in Quebec for some days past.

The parish priest of Seven Islands, on the coast, is authority for the report that some of his Indian converts made confession to him concerning one of their companions, who, last winter, killed and ate his own daughter to prevent dying of hunger.

TWO PEDLERS HANGED.

First Hebrews to Suffer Death Penalty in This Country.

Harris Blank and Isaac Rosenwig were hanged at Tunkhannock, Pa., for the murder of Jacob Marks, a pedler on Dutch Mountain, Wyoming county, March 18, 1892. Both murderers were young men. They followed the same occupation as their victim. Marks, who was under age, started from the store of his brother, Louis Marks, at Towanda, early in March to go over his route in Wyoming and Sullivan counties, where he sold jewelry, notions and clothing. He was to return at the Jewish Passover, about April 5, or in about one month. Not returning on that date, his brother feared foul play, and, accompanied by Detective Holland, of Towanda, visited Dutch Mountain.

Marks was last seen going up the mountain road in company with two other pedlers. When they came out of the piece of woods near Peterson, Marks was not with them, but one of the others drove his team.

A search for the body located it in a box. The body was wrapped in an old bed quilt, and at the coroner's inquest two bullet wounds were found. During the deep snow at that time the murderers stayed near Mehoopany, and from there went to Ransom, where they left their horses, and, crossing the river, shipped their goods to Blank, at Hester street, New York.

A general alarm sent out failed to locate them until July, when a message from Blank was received at Hester street, asking to have his trunk sent to him at Montreal, Canada.

When the trunk arrived at its destination, the officers arrested Blank and Rosenwig. They had secured passage on a sailing vessel for South America, and were only awaiting the trunk, when they were to embark. They were given a hearing and extradited.

Upon their persons were found the clothing taken out by Marks on his fatal trip. Watches, jewelry and other things were identified. The men were tried separately at the January term of the Wyoming county court and convicted. Each accused the other of committing the deed for the purpose of robbery.

The execution of Rosenwig and Blank is an important feature in the criminal history of the country, as the men were the first Hebrews to suffer the death penalty, not only in the United States but in North America. Rabbi Radin, of New York, who prepared the condemned men for death, says that only two other Hebrews were ever sentenced to death in this country—Rubinstein, in New York, who died before the day set for his execution, and the other was converted to Protestantism. A number of Hebrews obtained permission to bury the bodies according to the rites of the church.

A BATTLE WITH TRAMPS.

They Held Up People and Robbed Them of Their Possessions.

A gang of ten tramps, armed with revolvers and with considerable jewelry about them, took possession of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad junction and made life a burden to everybody in the neighborhood. A saloon-keeper was held up at the point of a revolver and relieved of a gold watch and some money. The police were notified and three officers had a pitched battle with them, the tramps hiding in the woods and opening fire first. The officers responded, and over forty shots were exchanged, but, owing to intense darkness, their aim was necessarily bad. The officers succeeded in capturing three of them after a hard fight, and one of them, giving the name of George J. Wilson, was so badly cut and pounded that he was covered with blood. He fought desperately, and shot twice at Detective Durr during the scuffle, but missed his mark. On his person were found a fine revolver, the saloon-keeper's watch and a kit of burglars' tools. After the battle the tramps escaped in the darkness, and, meeting Patrolman Starr, who was attracted by the firing and hastening to the scene, they surprised him, and at the point of a revolver compelled him to throw up his hands, while they relieved him of his handcuffs and revolver. A large squad of policemen searched all night for the other tramps, but were unsuccessful.

HE WANTS AN OFFICE.

A Full-Blooded Chinese Applys for a Post Office in Michigan.

Willie Woo, a full-blooded Chinese living at West Harrisville, Mich., is in the race for the post office in that village and is using all legitimate means to attain his ambition. He has forwarded two large petitions signed by the citizens of the village to Congressman Weadcock, and also letters of recommendation from Judge Simpson and other influential Democrats in his behalf.

He thinks he has a good chance of getting the office from the fact that he is the only Democrat who wants it, and he does not think that he should be debarred from the benefits of a Democratic Administration on account of race. He has already obtained bondsmen who will go his security if he succeeds in gaining the office. Woo is an American citizen, having taken his final papers in 1890 at Tavas City. He came to this country some fourteen years ago, when only 14 years old.

DOZENS PERISH.

A Ferryboat Upsets on the River Msta, Russia.

A small ferryboat on the River Msta, near Borovitchee, government of Novgorod, became unmanageable in midstream and was swept from her course by the current.

The passengers who filled her deck were panic-stricken. The surging of the crowd made the boat list, and several passengers jump overboard.

Others launched a boat which was at once overcrowded and swamped. Dozens of persons are known to have been drowned, and many more are missing.

About a fifth of the passengers made no effort to leave the boat and were saved.

A FATAL FOLDING BED.

Wife of a Missionary Suffocated Before Aid Arrived.

Mrs. J. E. Clough, wife of a Baptist missionary in India, died in Evanston, near Chicago, as the result of injuries received from a folding bed, which closed upon her while her daughter stood by powerless to prevent it. That she, too, was not crushed to death was due to luck.

Mrs. Clough retired at the usual hour, and her daughter, Gratia, was seated on the bed. The bed broke and as it fell the headpiece dropped over on the mattress, suffocating and fatally injuring Mrs. Clough.

WORLD'S FAIR PRICES.

It Will Cost $18.10 to See Everythin at the Big Show.

The following is a full list of prices of all the side shows at the World's Fair:

Constantinople street scene, Turkish theatre (two performances daily), admission 50 cents.
Persian tent, admission 25 cents; panorama Syrian photos, admission 25 cents; Turkish restaurant, native musical performances; tribe of Bedouins, admission 25 cents.
Cairo street—Egyptian amusements, admission 25 cents, reserved seats 25 cents. Egyptian temple, 25 cents.
Dutch East India village—Two theatres (one on each side street), native bands, jugglers, snake charmers, dancers (male and female), 25 cents.
German village and town of mediæval times—German and Bavarian bands, 25 cents; natatorium, with use of baths, 50 cents.
Esquimaux village, 25 cents.
Moorish palace—cafe in connection—25 cents.
Panorama of Bernese Alps, 50 cents.
Panorama of volcano of Mount Kilauea, 50 cents.
Algerian village, 25 cents.
Hungarian concert pavilion and cafe, 25 cents.
Venetian glassware and mosaic, 25 cents.
Chinese village theatre, josshouse and tea garden, 25 cents.
Japanese tea house, light lunches and samples of high-priced teas, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Persian building, 50 cents.
Ruins of the cliff dwellers, 25 cents.
Costumed natives of forty countries, 25 cents.
Typical Irish village with native inhabitants, 25 cents.
Model of St. Peter's Church, Rome, 25 cents.
Hagenbreck's zoological arena, 25 cents; seats, 25 cents to $1.
Model Eiffel Tower, 25 cents.
Whaling bark Progress, 25 cents.
Electric scenic theatre, 25 cents.
Festival Hall, entertainments by famous artists, $1.
Captive balloon, 25 cents; trip in balloon, $2.
Barre sliding railway, 10 cents.
Constantinople street scenes, sedan chairs, native carriers, $1 an hour.
Cairo street scenes, donkey and camel rides, 50 cents an hour.
World's Fair Steamship Company, 25 cents.
Electric Intramural Railway, 10 cents.
Steam launches, 25 cents.
Electrical launches, 25 cents.
Wheel chairs, 75 cents an hour.
Venetian gondolas and barges, 50 cents.
Elevators in Transportation Building, 50 cents.
Elevator to the roof of the Manufacturers' Building, 50 cents.
Vertical revolving wheel, 50 cents.
Movable sidewalk, long pier, 5 cents.

HELD UP BY ONE MAN.

A Lone Texas Robs an Express Car on the Texas & Pacific.

A lone robber held up the eastbound Texas & Pacific train at Kemp, Texas, and rifled the express car of all the valuable packages in sight.

The station agent was made to go into the train and wait till the robber finished his work. When he had taken what he wanted the man leisurely disappeared in the darkness unobserved by the train men, who knew nothing of what had happened until it was all over.

It is not known how much was secured. The officials of the Pacific Express Company are mum, but it is believed the amount was small.

LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

A Murderer Taken From the Jail and Hanged in the Yard.

At 2.10 o'clock the other morning a mob of 100 men appeared before the jail in Bedford, Ind., forced the sheriff to give up the keys and took John Terrell, who murdered Conductor L. F. Price at Seymour, from his cell and hanged him in the jail yard. Terrell begged for his life but his appeals met with silence.

The lynching was conducted in the most orderly manner, Terrell's cries being the only sound heard. After lynching their man the mob requested that the body not be taken down until daylight after which it dispersed.

The mob hanged Terrell to a tree in the jail yard within twelve feet of the railroad track. He was dressed as though he had been expecting them. They completed the job at 2.50 o'clock. There were forty-three men at the jail masked, and about fifty or sixty standing guard at different points over the city.

WAITING FOR THE WORD.

San Francisco Officials Preparing for Chinese Deportation.

Congressman Geary, author of the Chinese registration act, discussed the situation with United States District Attorney Carter, Judges Morrow and McKenna, and other Federal officials. Mr. Geary is of the opinion that the administration will proceed to enforce his measure. He believes that all Chinese in San Francisco could be deported for a sum not exceeding $15 per head. "And I have no doubt" that arrangements could be made for their passage to China," he said, without the chartering of many vessels, or without the use of the naval force of the United States."

On leaving the federal officials Mr. Geary visited the office of Chief of Police Crowley, and the deportation of the Chinese was again discussed. It is undoubtedly the intention to have the police act with the federal officials in making arrests when word is received from Washington.

NEITHER DARE USE MONEY.

Two Virginia Candidates Sign an Ironclad Contract—The Penalty.

A new feature in politics has been introduced into the spring campaign at Luray, Va. A Broaddus, Republican, and S. J. Richey, Democrat, opposing candidates for clerk of the Page county courts, entered into a written agreement, sworn to and subscribed before a notary, obligating themselves not to levy or produce votes for money, whiskey, nor through any other unlawful means, and to prosecute any one, friend or foe, whom they shall ascertain to be buying votes for them. A deed of trust in the penalty of $5,000 has been executed by each to the other on their homes in this place, conditional to meet the full requirments of the agreement. The agreement will be published in the county papers, and thousands of copies as extras will be sent throughout the county. The language of the agreement is strong, and the only use of money under it will be the necessary and legitimate expenses. The election will be held on the 25th instant.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

The great flood in Erie will cause a loss to the city, and manufacturing establishments amounting to nearly $1,000,000. Much damage was done to bridges, streets, residences and railroad traffic on many roads was entirely suspended.

Meadville is suffering from the greatest flood in its history. The high water has caused a suspension of railroad traffic and many industries were compelled to shut down.

Blank and Rosenweig, the murderers hung at Tunkhannock are, it is said, the first Jews ever executed in this country.

Mrs. Alice B. Goodley has decided to accept the $500 damages awarded her in the breach of promise suit against Samuel L. Clayton, tried at Media.

John Wunch, of Reading, was elected Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at Reading.

Dr. H. G. McCormick, of Williamsport, was elected president of the State Medical Society.

GOVERNOR PATTISON notified the Senate that he had vetoed the bill authorizing the trial of issues on the statement and affidavit of defense and the taking of judgment for the amount admitted to be due therein. The House bill prohibiting the employment of any but American citizens on public works failed to pass. In the House second reading of the Senate judicial apportionment bill was postponed. The Senate resolution calling for an investigation of State institutions was also postponed. The Senate bill permitting the incorporation of wholesale meat and provision companies was defeated. A party of Philadelphia business men appeared before the committee in charge of Bliss quarantine bill to oppose or to favor its passage.

THE Delaware County Republican Executive Committee decided not to use the Parker ballot at the approaching primaries.

THE Fayette County detective and twelve deputies raided eight speak-easies in the notorious Lisienring district and after a brisk battle, in which one of the law-breakers was probably fatally hurt, made eight arrests.

GODFREY & CLARK, extensive paper manufacturers of Pittsburg, failed.

A number of the Philadelphia & Reading Company's collieries that were flooded and forced to shut down several weeks ago are about to resume.

THE bill providing for compulsory arbitration that had already passed the House passed the Senate finally; also the House bill providing that voters must cast their ballots at polling places inside the election district in which they are domiciled. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Farr compulsory education bill, and it goes to the Governor. Among the measures that have received the Governor's approval are that authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant teachers' certificates to graduates of recognized colleges and that authorizing corporations to pay pensions for faithful and long continued services.

Commencement day at the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster was marked by the breaking of ground for the new Seminary buildings.

Governor Pattison appointed a number of gentlemen as a committee to represent Pennsylvania at the convention to be held at Chicago on June 5 and 6 to consider the combinations formed to raise the price of fuel.

A 2½ per cent. dividend will be paid to creditors of the collapsed Rockafellow Bank, Wilkes-Barre.

The members of the Wrought Iron Pipe Association met at Pittsburg and agreed to maintain prices.

THE Berks County Fair will be held September 12th to 15th, inclusive, at Reading.

LIEUTENANT HARRY REESE, who fired the mine at Petersburg, was buried with military honors by Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

THE offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Norristown were robbed. $100 in silver was secured.

JOHN MATTHEW, of Newmantown, razed an old building. Within the walls were found copper coins of 1776, 1794, 1801, 1809 and other dates.

As two freight trains were entering the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Trenton "cut-off," the engine of the rear train ran into that ahead, the engine and two cars being wrecked. The broken cars were thrown against a passing freight train on the main track and thirteen cars wrecked.

A MURDER has resulted from a drunken brawl that occurred in Cascade Township a week ago, Charles Hoover having died from the effects of a fractured skull received at the hands of William Yeagle and Frank Ogden.

JUDGE ALBRIGHT has appointed U. S. Litzenberger, Reuben Engleman, Thomas Kern, Benjamin Kern and O. F. Fatzinger viewers to assess the damage that will be done to the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike by reason of the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company passing over it.

THREE of Abraham S. Shimer's hired men in attempting to cross the Lehigh River to Turkey Island at the ford, were carried away in their wagon by the flood and were nearly drowned before they reached the shore at Chain Dam, a mile and a-half below. The horse was drowned and the wagon demolished.

EX-SPEAKER George V. Lawrence, the most venerable member of the House of Representatives, was stricken with apoplexy at Harrisburg.

THE unmarried women of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, or the single sisters, celebrated their choir day in the Moravian Church with special musical and religious ceremonies.

THEIR LIVES DASHED OUT.

Ten Timbermen killed in Red Jacket Perpendicular Shaft.

Ten timbermen were dashed to pieces in Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet and Hecla at Houghton, Mich. The miners were coming up in the cage to dinner and the engineer hoisted the cage against the timbers of the shaft when the coupling-pin broke and the men and cage dashed downward over 3,000 feet to the bottom.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE American Cultivator claims that "the white man's covetousness of lands owned by Indians has probably always exaggerated their value. Certain it is that in most parts where forests had to be cleared off the land today only represents the cost of improvements made on it. By this rule the unimproved land as held by the Indians had little or no appreciable value. It may prove the same with some of the Western Indian reservations only lately brought into market. While out of reach the Cherokee strip was fondly pictured as the finest agricultural country that the sun ever shone upon. The Indians at least sold it under this impression for a pretty good sum of money. Now it appears to have been a mistake. Much of the land will not be taken up, for the reason that, if preempted, nobody would be likely soon to come along and pay a big price for it. The Western boomer stops his booming if he finds it does not induce an Eastern tenderfoot to come along and buy his property at the boom prices. Too much Eastern capital has gone in that way already. The whole country will be richer if more Eastern capital stays at home to develop the resources of the communities where it was made."

IN a recent work on criminology, the learned investigator says that out of ninety-eight young men criminals forty-four per cent. did not blush when examined. Of one hundred and twenty-two female criminals, eighty-one per cent. did not blush. If our novels are to keep up with science, they must change their indicia of emotion. It must be the men who blush and the other sex whose sensitiveness must not be a regular feature. Leander blushes as he declares himself or is suddenly brought up against a sentimental outcrop. But Hero takes it calmly. The scientist also notices that women blush about the ears rather than on the cheek. This, also, requires a change in the novels. It is a pointer, too, for the ladies' man who is watching for signs that he is making an impression. If he fastens his gaze upon the left ear, he may see something that will tell him he may consider himself happy.

IN reference to the viking ship that has been constructed at the World's Fair and modeled after the one dug up at Goking in 1880, it may be of interest to know that the etymologists have had a severe wrestle with the problem of the derivation of the word "viking." There used to be a current popular notion that the word had something to do with king, and it had a correspondingly lordly prominence in vocabularies. Then an iconoclastic philologist came along and proved convincingly that the word meant simply a predatory sea robber who dwelt in a vik, or village, by the sea and made piratical excursions therefrom. The latest authorities derive it from the Icelandic vig, a warrior, and thereby restore the word to some of its old-time glory.

IT is a curious fact that, while the westward movement of the population has covered no less than 9 1-8 degrees of longitude (9 degrees, 21 minutes, 7 seconds), this movement has run almost on a straight line, the extreme northern and southern variation embracing less than one-third of a degree of latitude (18 minutes, 56 seconds). To put the contrast more distinctly, we may say that, while the western movement for the century aggregates 595 miles, the extreme northern and southern variation is a little under twenty-two miles, and the finishing point of the line is only some six miles south of the starting point.

A WELL-KNOWN New York physician says that he gives bread pills and sugar pills in his practice to compose the nerves and stimulate a belief that they are getting better in people who have nothing the matter with them. Chronic invalids, he says, are to be found chiefly among people who have nothing to think about but their livers, and they devote their minds to their aches and pains with great assiduity. He would like to recommend work, but he knows that his hypochondriac patients would get angry at such a suggestion and would engage another physician.

THERE can scarcely be a better gauge of the general prosperity of the State than the amount of the savings of the great class of wageworkers and persons receiving salaries. These people comprise the bulk of the savings-bank depositors. According to the report of the Superintendent of Banking, issued recently, there was an increase in the deposits last year, as compared with the previous year, of nearly $41,000,000.

A NATURAL element by which the city of Boise, Idaho, derives a great benefit, is a great volume of hot water that gushes out of several deep artesian wells. The water possesses no medicinal value, but a six-inch pipe has been laid from the springs into the city, and hot water will be conducted into nearly every residence and business house in the city. The cost of heating with hot water is estimated to be 50 per cent. less than with coal.

THERE is no proof of the extinction of the buffalo so convincing and saddening as the great piles of skulls, horns, and bones of these animals that are seen on the railroad tracks on the North[illegible] plains. The sale of these bones to farmers and ranchmen who find it gives them a small return in ready money. Most of the bones are shipped to the East, where they are converted into bone charcoal, which is used for filtering in the sugar refineries.

IT WOULD be interesting to know how the word "key," which is the characteristic name of many small islands in the Spanish-American waters, should have crept so far north as the coast of New Jersey, where it is found in Key East and Key West. The word is from the same root as quay, and it appears some hundreds of times between Florida and the coast of South America.

PROFESSOR DOLBEAR, of Tufts College, thinks there can be no doubt that telegraphing without the use of wires is near at hand. There is good reason to believe that wires will not be necessary even for commercial purposes. He declares there is no doubt that within a year electrical trains will run at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

A DEATH AND A LIFE.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

Fair young Hannah,
Ben, the sunburnt fisher, gayly wooed;
Hale and clever,
For a willing heart and hand he sues.
May-day skies are all aglow,
And the waves are laughing so!
For her wedding
Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing;
'Mid the apple boughs a pigeon coos.
Hannah shudders.
For the mild southwester mischief brews.
Round the rocks of Marblehead,
Outward bound, a schooner sped.
Silent, lonesome.
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

* * * * * * *

Sailing away!
Losing the breath of the shores in May,
Dropping down from the beautiful bay,
Over the sea slope vast and gray!
And the skipper's eyes with a mist are blind,
For a vision comes on the rising wind
Of a gentle face that he leaves behind,
And a heart that throbs through the fog bank dim,
Thinking of him.

Far i to night
He watches the gleam of the lessening light
Fixed on the dangerous island height
That bars the harbor he loves from sight.
And he wishes, at dawn, he could tell the tale
Of how they weathered the southwest gale,
To brighten the cheek that had grown so pale
With a wakeful night among specters grim—
Terrors for him.

Yo-heave-yo!
Here's the bank where the fishermen go.
Over the schooner's side they throw
Tackle and bait to the deeps below,
And Skipper Ben in the waters sees,
When its ripples curl to the light land breeze,
Something that stirs like his apple trees,
And two soft eyes that beneath them swim,
Lifted to him.

Hear the wind roar,
And the rain through the slit sails tear and pour!
"Steady! we'll send by the Cape Ann shore,
Then hark to the Beverly bells once more!"
And each man worked with the will of ten;
While up in the rigging now and then,
The lightning glared in the face of Ben,
Turned to the black horizon's rim,
Scowling on him.

Into his brain
Burned with the iron of hopeless pain,
Into thoughts that grapple and eyes that strain,
Pierces the memory, cruel and vain—
Never again shall he walk at ease
Under the blossoming apple trees
That whisper and sway to the sunset breeze,
While soft eyes float where the sea gulls skim,
Gazing with him.

How they went down
Never was known in the still old town.
Nobody guessed how the fisherman brown,
With the look of despair that was half a frown,
Faced his fate in the furious night—
Faced the mad billows with hunger white,
Just within hail of the beacon light
That shone on a woman sweet and trim,
Waiting for him.

Beverly bells
Ring to the tide as it ebbs and swells!
His was the anguish a moment tells—
The passionate sorrow death quickly knells.
But the wearing wash of a lifelong woe
Is left for the desolate heart to know,
Whose tides with the dull years come and go,
Till hope drifts dead to its stagnant brim,
Thinking of him.

* * * * * * *

Poor lone Hannah,
Sitting at the window binding shoes,
Faded, wrinkled.
Sitting, stitching, in a mournful muse,
Bright-eyed beauty once was she,
When the bloom was on the tree;
Spring and winter,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Not a neighbor
Passing nod or answer will refuse
To her whisper;
"Is there from the fishers any news?

Oh, her heart's adrift with one
On an endless voyage gone!
Night and morning,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

'Tis November,
Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews,
From Newfoundlands
Not a sail returning will she lose,
Whispering hoarsely, "Fishermen,
Have you, have you heard of Ben?"
Old with watching,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Twenty winters
Bleach and tear the ragged shore she views.
Twenty seasons—
Never one has brought her any news.
Still her dim eyes silently
Chase the white sails o'er the sea.
Hopeless, faithful,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

SHORTY LOCHINVAR.

I think it may be stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that at no period of a man's existence does Cupid strike so deeply and cause so much sleeplessness as at the age of one score or thereabout. I have known quite a number of young men of about that age to be deeply, passionately, desperately in love, and ultimately to recover and go through similar but less agonizing experiences several times thereafter.

The victim of this first attack is a pitiable creature, particularly when there are "obstacles," which is usually the case.

I always feel sorry for a chap in this sort of a pickle, and I felt particularly sorry for poor Shorty Fleming. I know I ought not to encourage him, but he was such a good little beggar, and so much in earnest, that I would have defied a far more severe man than his brother Jack for his sake. Besides, Shorty was not one of the chaps who get over anything easily, and I know failure would go hard with him. Moreover, Jack was not the only "obstacle." Sam Parker, Shorty's Nettie's papa, also objected.

Parker was a shrewd Maine Yankee, with a total disbeleif in the ability of womankind to use reason and a record of some sixty years of devotion to an earnest hustle for the fascinating but elusive American dollar. Nettie was the only daughter and the youngest child in a family of seven, and the old man, close-fisted as he was, had spared no expense in educating her liberally. It was only natural, therefore, for him to object, especially as Nettie was barely eighteen and had only been out of school a few months.

He called on Jack one afternoon, not casually, as he usually called, on his way to or from town, but with a direct purpose. Jack was under the weather, and lay on the sofa. I was reading to him when Parker walked in.

"Howdy, Flemin', laid up, air ye? Howdy, Faber; purty warm, ain't it? Thanks, I will set a spell." And he sat down on the edge of a chair and began tracing figures on the floor with his big spur. He seemed nervous, and I rose to leave the room, but he waved his hand and said: "Set daown, Faber. Set still. Guess I ain't got nothin' t' say but what ye mout ez well hear."

Here the old man stiffened up in his seat and stated the object of his mission in a good-natured but thoroughly decided way, closing with:

"Neow, Fleming, I ain't no 'bject'on t' th' leetle feller—not a mite, he's a tip-top good boy, an' all that. But tain't in reason th't I'm goin' t' spend more'n $3,000 eddicating a young 'un, an' then let 'er go an' marry 'nother young 'un, 'thout ary red. An' that's what it'll come tew, fust thing we know."

Now, Parker's remarks were in the nature of a revalation to us. Of course, we knew that Shorty had put in a good many evenings at the Parker ranch, but we had never guessed that his visits there had any significance. A courtship, too, with six big brothers loafing around is a difficult matter. It is easy enough to fall—just fall—in love with a girl if there is no one to hinder. But with six young men, with whom one is on good terms, sitting around and occupying a large portion of one's attention, it is a matter of getting in love, which, accomplished, is rather more serious than a mere fall into the same.

Fleming sat up and ran his fingers through his hair gravely. Then: "I quite agree with you, Mr. Parker. I don't know what to say to Percy, but I will try a little strategy and see if he can't be kept at home. If that don't do I can talk to him."

And here began my connection with Shorty's love affair. That evening I was writing busily when some one opened the door of my den and walked in. It was Shorty. He sat down quietly and took up a paper, which he looked at for several minutes, while I scratched away at my work. Then he threw down the paper suddenly and turned to me with: "Faber, what was old Parker here for to-day?"

I tried to dissemble, but Shorty is nobody's fool, and interrupted: "Oh, rot!" said he, "I reckon you think I'm a fool. Now, honestly, what was he here for?"

Finally I told him about the conversation between his brother and Parker. He sat silent for a few minutes. I could see his face twitch. Then he turned his eyes to my face and said, slowly: "Faber, I know I'm young and all that, but—I know my own mind. Jack's a good brother and feels in duty bound to take care of me, but I guess I can 'tend to that myself. I—I've made up my mind to marry that girl, if she'll have me, and all the Jacks and Sam Parkers in the world can't stop me." and Mr. Percival Fleming set his mouth hard and walked out. He called at Parker's the next evening despite Jack's "strategy."

There was another caller at Parker's that evening, in the person of Morris Cottrell, a wealthy rancher from up the "Five-Mile." Shorty, when he got home, mentioned this fact to me, with some feeling in his tones. Cottrell was no old duffer. He was a man of thirty, and well-read, and a gentleman and the prospect of having him for a rival would have sent despair to the heart of any penniless young man less determined than Shorty Fleming.

For two or three months Shorty continued his calls at Parker's, growing more and more gloomy and savage as the days went by, for old Sam Parker was something of a strategist and managed to keep the poor lad from getting a single private interview with Nettie, thereby giving Cottrell a clear field, which was evidently satisfactory to the latter, although he did not seem to make much progress.

One evening Shorty came to my room in a state of mind. He had seen Sam Parker that day, and the latter had told him, as gently as possible, some galling truths about his age and his penniless condition, concluding with the cheerful information that he "reckoned Net had 'bout d'cided t' take up with Cottrell, anyheow."

Of course Shorty was despondent, but he was none the less determined. "Faber, I'm going to see her to-morrow afternoon and—and ask her."

The time and the hour favored Shorty, but I hardly think Nettie knew her own mind. The boy who came riding slowly home through the shadows next evening was a very much downcast boy, indeed.

He told me all about it later; how Nettie had wavered and finally told him that she could give him no answer. She cared a great deal for him, she said, but she was not sure she cared enough for him. Besides, her father objected to him, and she could never cross her father's wishes when he had done so much for her.

Sam Parker must have heard of this interview, and made up his mind to something. Although he was usually so good natured he was as determined as a bull-dog, and I think he used some influence in deciding matters, for, two weeks later, he "dropped in" to tell Jack that Nettie and Cottrell would be married on Thanksgiving Day, two months later.

Shorty must have seen the news in my face, for after supper he drew me aside and asked me what I knew. I hated to tell him, but did so, the best way I could. The poor lad stood still as stone for several seconds. Then, with a shuddering sob, he turned away. In the morning he was gone with his horse and clothes, leaving no word.

Jack and Joe, the other brother, were much worried, but, as Jack for the first time acklowledged, "the boy could take care of himself."

Jack and I talked it over during the day, and he expressed a great deal of regret, thinking, however, that Nettie had decided for herself, and that Shorty had no one to blame for his failure. "If it had been different," he went on, "and Percy had persevered and won, I would have given in, and I think Parker would, too, for next year Percy will come into about fifteen thousand.

"You see, I've never told him of it because I wanted him to grow up on his own merits and be self-reliant. I think it has been for the best. Joe never knew, until he was of age, that he had anything, and we didn't tell Percy of it then, because he was only seventeen. Joe put his money into the ranch here and kept quiet about it.

He sat silent for a minute, then continued, "Of, course, this is between ourselves. But do you know, I wish the boy had won. He's a good deal of a man, and, now I come to think of it, the affair has hit him hard. They could have waited a couple of years, you know." And Jack walked off slowly, taking long whiffs at his pipe.

Several weeks passed, during which I saw Nettie Parker several times. She seemed different. Her laugh was not the jolly laugh I had been accustomed to hear, and she seemed pensive at times. Was it her approaching wedding, or—Shorty? I hoped it was Shorty. But somehow when people pine they seem to lose color and get thin, and Nettie Parker did neither. And still no word from Shorty, and the day for the wedding only a week away.

It was Wednesday of Thanksgiving week and there had been great preparations at Parker's. The people for miles around were invited to the wedding, which old Sam 'lowed would be "th' bang-uppist thing they ever had in th' kentry." I rode to town on behalf of Jack and myself for something to present to the bride-elect. In the post office some one tapped me on the shoulder. I turned. It was Shorty Fleming—Shorty, with a handsome moustache and smiling quite happily.

"How long before you're going out?" he said.

"Right now."

"Bully! Faber, go and borrow a horse until to-morrow—tell 'em yours is lame, and you'll have to lead him. Nobody has recognized me back of this overcoat collar and the hirsute adornment, and I don't want 'em to. I'll walk out and head up the road. Hurry up with the horses!"

In about twenty minutes I was following him, riding a horse I had borrowed from my friend, the doctor, and leading my own. I soon caught up with Shorty, and we hurried on. Shorty showed me a letter signed "Nettie," and proceeded to unfold a plan he had in mind, which, for the quality of pure "nerve," I had never heard surpassed.

There was nobody at the house but Manuel, the cook, and Shorty soon had him sworn to silence, after which he proceeded to camp in the cold, little upstairs storeroom off my den, where nobody could find him. Jack was not to know of his presence, he said, because "Jack is so thundering honest and persnickety, and would squeal or spoil the job."

* * * * * *

The half-hundred guests at Parker's had been enjoying Thanksgiving Day to the full. All of Mrs. Parker's good things had been stored away where they would do the most good. The minister from town was getting ready for the ceremony, and the guests were bustling about, amid some confusion, trying to find the best points for observation. Nettie Parker, pale for once, stood near the front door, pulling her fingers nervously, waiting, supposedly, for her father.

Some one knocked at the door. Nettie pulled it open, gave a little cry, grabbed a man's hat from the back of a chair and an overcoat from a peg near by and rushed out, slamming the door. Everybody who saw the performance stood still, dazed. Then, as we heard horses hoofs clattering up the road there was a rush for the outside. Up the road, disappearing fast, were two horses, whose riders were evidently in a hurry. There was another rush—this time for the stables—led by old Sam Parker. But, somehow, the doors would not open. They had been nailed up very securely by a person who was at that moment making hypocritical efforts to get one of them open.

When they finally succeeded in mounting two or three men for pursuit, the runaways had three or four miles' start. At this juncture, Cottrell, as cool as if he had never thought of attending his own wedding, came up and spoke quietly to old Parker, who was so dazed that he had not opened his mouth so far.

"The old man started. "By gorry, Morris, mebbe thet's c'rect. No use yowlin' over spilt milk. Come on, boys." And they rode off, but not very rapidly.

"I told the old gentlemen," remarked Cottrell to me; as we turned towards the house, "that it was no use trying to head them off. They'll be married inside of an hour." Then, in a tone that betrayed no trace of bitterness, he continued:

"It is far better to have happened now than—than later. And—as it is—I think maybe there will be only one unhappy person, instead of three. That was Morris Cottrell—philosopher and man.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Fleming were met at the Justice's office by old Sam Parker, who remarked: "Wa-al, I swow! Yew air a nervy boy! Ain't ye both ashamed on't?"

No, they were not; and, after Nettie had had a good cry in her father's arms, the runaways were escorted back to the Parker ranch to receive the congratulations of their friends, foremost among whom was Morris Cottrell.—[The Argonaut.

QUEER.

"This rage for bicycle riding seems to increase."

"Yes, and it is rather queer, too."

"How is that?"

"Why, although it increases, there is a notable falling off, too, among learners."

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Hardened—In Search of Accent—Queer—Quick Measures—Eager to Condense—Etc., Etc.

HARDENED.

Kiljordan—How did you like Dr. Fourthly's sermon last Sunday on "Future Punishment?"

Shadbolt—I slept through the whole of it.

"How could you go to sleep under such a sermon as that?"

"It had no terrors for me. My wife is cleaning house."—[Chicago Tribune.

IN SEARCH OF ACCENT.

"Those Germans surely are not ordinary immigrants?"

"Oh, no; they are students who have been sent over here to acquire the Milwaukee accent."—[Brooklyn Life.

QUICK MEASURES.

Miss Longhead (surprised)—Are you taking Fido for a drive?

Mrs. Shorthead—Yes, poor little fellow; baby's crying kept him awake all night, and I fear he'll be sick if I don't.—[Truth.

EAGER TO CONDENSE.

"I—I must not listen to you, Mr. Capphead," protested the blushing girl, with eyes downcast. "You are only trifling—and—and, besides, it is getting late."

"Please hear me out, Miss Helen!" pleaded the infatuated young reporter. "I'll cut it down to 250 words!"—[Chicago Tribune.

POOR JAWKINS.

"Jawkins says he's mighty glad, on one account, that the hoops are returning."

"Why, for goodness' sake?"

"His wife will have something else to try her dress skirts on now."—[Vogue.

ENOUGH.

"Dear me!" cried mamma. "What is the baby crying for?"

"He's mad at me, mamma," said Mollie. "I was trying to make him smile with the glove stretcher."—[Harper's Bazar.

USUALLY.

"In the case of the word onion," inquired the teacher, "where does the accent fall?"

And the sad-eyed, thoughtful boy with the freckled face said the accent fell mostly on the nose.

HURRYING UP.

Mrs. Witherby—What are you wearing your new hat for every day?

Witherby—I haven't any time to lose on that hat, Miranda. In a few days it will be out of style.

A BARGAIN.

Young Housekeeper—We cannot afford fish at your prices. They cost too much.

Fishman—I have several dozen oysters, ma'am, left over from last month, marked down fifty per cent.

Young Housekeeper—Oh, good. Send them up. John is so fond of oysters.—[Harper's Bazar.

SMART BOY.

Tommy—Do you know when a nail cannot be driven?

Mr. Figg—No. When?

Tommy—W'y, I don't suppose a nail could be driven if it was lead.—[Indianapolis Journal.

DECIDEDLY UNSOPHISTICATED.

Jack—That little girl I'm in love with now is a perfect little wild-flower, fresh as a daisy. Why, she's never even been waltzed with.

George—Well, well!

Jack—That's true. Never been anything but engaged a few times.—[New York Weekly.

OBEDIENT CHILD.

Teacher—I gave you three examples in arithmetic, and you have not done one of them.

Pupil—No; my father told me always to shun bad examples.—[Boston Transcript.

WHAT HE FORGOT.

Little Johnny—Can I have some more pie?

Mamma—Do not say "can;" say "May I have!"

Little Johnny—I forgot.

Mamma—Forgot what?

Little Johnny—That I have to be particular about grammar w'en I ask for pie.—[Good News.

EXPERIENCE TAUGHT HIM.

"Dobson must have an extensive experience of bachelor life. You ought to hear him at the club dilate on the joys of being single."

"No wonder. Dobby's been married sixteen years."—[Chicago Herald.

HE DIDN'T BRING IT HOME.

After the return of the drummer from his travels his young wife explored his grip with an expectant face. Failing to find that of which she was apparently in search, she turned to him and said:

"Where is the jag?"

"The what?" he asked in astonishment.

"The jag. Mrs. Laces says her husband saw you in Chicago with a lovely jag on. Whatever it is, you are not wearing it, and it isn't in your grip."

"Oh, that's all right. I left it at the office. By the way, I saw a handsome spring hat in a milliner's shop down town. If you care we will go down town and look at it and if you like it you can have it."—[New York Press.

WHY HE WAS THERE.

The prisoner before the police court bar had been there before many a time.

"I'd like to know," said the judge, "why you get here so often?"

"It's the only place in town where I can get credit, your honor," was the ambigtious reply.

"Well, you haven't much credit here, I can tell you."

"Maybe so, your honor, but just the same I'm always charged with something when I come," and the court gave him ten days extra.—[Detroit Free Press.

EXPENSIVE HONESTY.

Mother—Horrors! Do you play marbles for keeps?

Little Son—I never keep 'em, mamma.

"That's right."

"Yes'm. I play right along till I lose 'em. Please give me five cents to buy some more."

A FEMININE TRAIT.

She—If I refuse you what will you do?

He—Propose to some other girl.

She—Then I accept.—[Chicago Record.

AT COST.

Customer—Why, that's an outrageous price! I thought you advertised goods sold at cost?

Dealer—Well, there's cost enough about them, isn't there?—[Chicago Record.

WHERE THEY SIT.

Mother—Don't you know better than to put your feet on the sofa? Look at the mud. Suppose some one should come in and sit down on it?

Small Son—This is the night Mr. Nicefello comes to see Sis, and they never sit on the sofa. They always sits on the rocking-chair.—[Good News.

CANDID.

Jess—Jack's entire truthfulness was what captivated me.

Bess—What did he say when he proposed to you?

Jess—It ran thus: "I have never loved a woman as I do you, since—since (referring to his notebook)—since—let me see—the 18th of last August."

HIS NAME IS LEGION.

The man who his own praise will sing
And is so built he only sees
His own big self in everything
Is troubled with the "I" disease.
—[Truth.

AN INSULT RESENTED.

The Clerk—What is your husband's name, madam?

The Customer—John Smith.

The Clerk—Plain John Smith, eh!

The Customer—No, indeed! John's the handsomest man in Bingtown.—[Truth.

A TIRED LITTLE BOY.

Little Boy—I'm tired to death.

Mother—What doing?

Little Boy—Thinking about the things you told me to do and I forgot.—[Street & Smith's Good News.

WEIGHTY ENOUGH.

"What do you think would make a handsome paper-weight for the professor on his birthday?"

"One of his own sentences," was the sarcastic answer.—[Detroit Free Press.

ANOTHER TERM ENTIRELY.

Twynn—I hear that you were relieved of $500 during your stay in Chicago?

Twynn—I never alluded to it as a relief.—[Truth.

A JUSTIFIABLE INFERENCE.

Maud—Why do you think she's a strong-minded woman?

Ellen—Her children always look so frightfully unwashed.—[Chicago Record.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

ENGLISH SAUCE FOR PUDDING.—Put in a small saucepan six egg-yolks, four ounces of sugar, a glass of sherry, a lemon rind rubbed on two small pieces of loaf sugar, a pinch of salt, and a pint of milk, mix well, put on a slow fire, stir briskly with an egg-whip until the sauce thickens and looks like a light frothy, thick white sauce; pour some over the pudding, and send the rest in a sauce bowl. Do not heat too much, or the sauce will certainly curdle and be unfit to use.

PLUM PUDDING, ENGLISH SAUCE.—Put in a basin a pound of stringed beef-suet chopped fine, twelve ounces of brown sugar, half a pound each of well-picked currants, malaga and sultana raisins, four ounces each of candied citron, lemon and orange peel cut in shreds, an ounce of ground spices (cinnamon, cloves, ginger, and nutmeg in equal parts), a glass of brandy, half a pint of milk, a pound of flour, four eggs, the rind of two lemons chopped fine, and a little salt; mix well, and let rest two or three hours; wet and press the water out of a large cloth, butter and flour the centre, place it over a hollow dish, pour the preparation into the cloth, tie the pudding firmly with a strong cord, plunge it into a large stewpan of boiling water, cover, and let boil steadily for six hours; drain, remove the cloth, turn on a dish, pour the following sauce over, and serve.

JULIENNE SOUP.—A large portion of the soups in daily use in the French household are made without stock, but of vegetables simply boiled to a puree in water and properly seasoned. At the head of this list of maigre soups, as the French call all soup made without meat, is Julienne. Take two small carrots, one turnip, one leek, one onion, a quarter of a head of fine young cabbage and a head of celery. Clean all these vegetables, wash and dry them. Cut them into little shreds, about the size and shape of matches, but not over two inches long. There are special machines for cutting vegetables a la Julienne. On account of the construction of the onion it is not possible to cut it on the exact straight strips which are considered the proper shape for this soup, but it should be cut as near the shape as possible. Keep all the vegetables as dry as possible. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a hot saucepan and fry all the vegetables in it until they are slightly brown. A quart of the water in which the peas or beans have been boiled should then be seasoned with salt and pepper, if it is not so seasoned already. The fried vegetables should be added to it and the soup should be allowed to slowly simmer for three hours, when a handful of chopped sorrel, or a teaspoonful of minced cheese or a handful of minced lettuce should be put in and the soup served at once. You may add little squares of bread properly fried in butter or browned in the oven. This soup will be a great deal better if it is made with a rich stock of consomme in place of water. In this case it is made in exactly the same way, except that the vegetables are cooked for thirty minutes after adding them to the stock.

Real Fighting Dervishes.

It is easier to turn a hungry tiger aside from his prey than a thoroughly excited dervish from his swoop on an an enemy, says a military correspondent. His half brother in fanaticism and creed, the Indian or Afghan Ghazi, is terrible, but the African and Arab dervish is superlatively awful, with an incurable delirium for his opponent's gore. Howling and whirling dervishes, such as travelers are "specially conducted to see when visiting the East," are a comparatively harmless sort of lunatics compared with those types of African bigots who, "converted" to Mahdism, burn to run amuck with the rest of unbelieving humanity. Once fairly bitten with the tarantula of Moslem sectarian zeal, the proselyte is consumed with the belief that the delights of the seventh or any number of heavens await him if he can only engage in sturdy, steady butchery of "infidels" of his own or any race. It is a matter of indifference to him if in the operation, while he sheathes his sword in his and his prophet's enemy, the latter is doing the same to him. Quick and happy translation he holds as his sure reward.—London Telegraph.

Tricked by the Jolly Tars.

A pretty good story is told of the way in which the officers of a certain sloop-of-war of the North Atlantic squadron succeeded in getting their ship's slow and antiquated steam launch replaced by one of a later and more fashfonable type. It happened that the vessel hauled into a navyyard for its periodical repairs. While there the launch was loudly complained of as too heavy and unwieldly for a sloop-of-war to carry, and a carefnl weighing by the yard authorities verified the complaint. Thereupon a new and swift little craft which cost Uncle Sam ever so many hundreds of dollars was substituted, and the sloop-of-war steamed exultantly away. But when the old launch was sent to the boat shop for overhauling the workmen found snugly stowed away out of sight along the keelson nearly a thousand pounds of superfluous ballast iron. The apparently unaccountable weight of the rejected boat was readily explained.—Boston Journal.

The "Innocence of the Eye."

Painters cultivate what is called the "innocence of the eye" trying to see nature simply as forms and colors as a child sees it, without reference to what reason and experience may teach them. No two of them see exactly the same way. One painter in New Yotk says that he is astonished to find how gray everything is—even sky and foliage. Another finds the streets full of reds and purples. A younger artist says: "When I began to paint everything seemed to me dark. The longer I look at nature the more light I find in it. My great trouble now is to get my pictures as light as nature seems to my eye. I find more yellow in the landscape than I used to. But, after all, these things are subjective, and a man paints what is inside of his head, not what he sees outside of it."—Chicago Herald.

Of Importance to All Who Do Business.

Send a check or a postal or express money order for $3.75 to The Trade Co., 299 Devonshire St., Boston, and you will receive by prepaid express a copy of a handsomely printed and securely bound book telling you how to increase business; how to decorate your store windows; how to advertise in newspapers; about circulars, cards and posters; the cost and use of engraving of every class, the expense of lithographs and their value; how to produce effective billheads, cards and other commercial printing, with information on the management of employes and everything pertaining to business publicity—the only work of its class in the world; indispensable to every business man whether he be an advertiser or not. Written by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the expert at business and advertising. 518 large pages, handsomely illustrated. You take no risk; if after receiving the book you don't want it you can return it and get your money back.

Syracuse (N. Y.) shoemakers run a co-operative factory.

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does that tells the story—**Hood's Cures**

Miss Lizzie May Davis
Haverhill, Mass.

After the Grip

Nervous Prostration --- No Help Except in Hood's

"Have been suffering for 2 years past with **Nervous Prostration** which was brought on by a very severe attack of grip. Had **Cold Chills** almost every day for nearly 3 years. Have now taken, on the recommendation of my druggist, 3 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. What 5 doctors of both Boston and this city could not do, those 3 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have done for me. I am now well and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

can walk without a cane. I feel grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I believe I should not now be alive if it were not for this medicine." MISS LIZZIE MAY DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 25.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kid gloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices, U will find in Bellefonte, Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Miss Tacy Kreamer is visiting friends in Bellefonte.

——Noah Cronemiller, of Bellefonte spent Sunday in Centre Hall among friends.

——Misses Nellie and Mary Dale, of Lemont, were guests at the home of Mr. J. C. Boal.

——Mrs. Martha Odenkirk visited with friends in Mifflin county several days this week.

——Mr. W. T. Speer, Democratic candidate for Treasurer, was in town Monday building his fences.

——Our townsman, Michael Derstine, is confined to his room from rheumatic and other troubles.

——Prof H. F. Bitner, of Millersville Normal, spent Sunday with his father-in-law, Mr. J. D. Murray.

——Rev. H. C. Baskerville spent several days in Washington this week, attending Presbyterian Assembly.

——Jerry Miller took a trip to Jeanette, Pa., on Monday, with the view of purchasing a barber shop in that place.

——Miss Carrie Harper, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Sparr, of Boalsburg, spent several days with the family of Simon Harper.

——Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer Derstine, of Lewistown, arrived Tuesday evening and will spend some time with Mr. Derstines parents.

——Druggist Murray started his soda fountain on Saturday, and he had a motley crowd of youngsters around all day, having dispensed the fizz beer to them.

——Rev. S. H. Deitzell, of Tusseyville, graduated from the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and has returned to his home. He has been given a call and is considering accepting it.

——The announcement of G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, for Treasurer, appears in this issue of the REPORTER. Mr. Rumberger has been before the people of Centre county for several years, and is deserving of their consideration.

——Rev. J. M. Runkle, who has lately been elected pastor of the Reformed congregation at Mechanicsburg, is spending a few days with his mother at Spring Mills. Rev. Runkle is an able young man, and they have made a good choice.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Arney departed last Wednesday evening for Chicago, where they will take in the sights at the World's Fair. They expect to remain in Illinois several months, dividing their time between the Exposition and friends in the state.

——Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Huyett and daughter, left on Saturday for the home of Mrs. Huyetts parents, at Wernersville, Pa. Mr. Huyett returned to Centre Hall on Monday evening, and since has been keeping bachelor apartments. Mrs. Huyett will remain at her home for some time.

——In a letter to the REPORTER office we learn that John Harkins, of Orafino, Nebraska, is on his way east and will land in Centre Hall shortly. John was a native Centre Hall boy, and left for the west some twelve or fifteen years ago, but our readers have not yet forgotten him, and will welcome him on his arrival.

A WATERY GRAVE

FELIX BURKHOLDER ENDS HIS LIFE BY DROWNING.

A Prominent Citizen of Centre Hill Commits Suicide by Jumping into a Cistern and Drowns Himself.

Mr. Felix M. Burkholder, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Centre Hill ended his earthly career on Wednesday morning by jumping down into the cistern and drowning himself in about three feet of water.

The startling information when first spread created no little stir and excitement in the vicinity, many expressing regrets at his untimely end and the manner in which Mr. Burkholder committed his self destruction.

Last fall Mr. Burkholder was taken ill and for some time was in a critical condition, but with proper attention and care he recovered somewhat. After his illness he began complaining of severe stomach troubles, suffering severely with dyspepsia. Under medical attendance his trouble did not improve, and he suffered much from the disease. However he was not confined to the house except about three days of the latter part of last week, when he suffered greatly. During those three days he did not feel able to leave his bed until late in the day and his kind and affectionate wife ministered carefully to his wants. During the last few weeks he seemed to be suffering under a great mental strain, and always being a hard working man and provident father and husband, brooded much over his inability to attend his business of selling farming implements. He spoke to his wife several times concerning their situation and greatly feared they should come to want if he was unable to work.

The last week he seemed more morose and thoughtful than at any time previous, and seldom spoke to any one except in reply to a remark addressed direct to him, yet little inference was taken from these actions that he was harboring thoughts of his self destruction, and it was supposed by his family that his stomach troubles had been more severe than before.

On Wednesday morning Mrs. Burkholder arose before six o'clock, leaving her husband in bed, and went down and prepared breakfast for her family When breakfast was ready she went upstairs to the bedroom. Mr. Burkholder had not yet risen, she asked him if she should prepare him some oatmeal, and he gave his assent.

Mrs. Burkholder returned to the kitchen and began preparing the oatmeal for her husband's breakfast. The family sat down to breakfast, and in about five minutes they heard the trap door of the cistern drop. The cistern is built in connection with the house. No pump is used, and the cistern is closed by a trap door.

The noise of the trap door falling alarmed Mrs. Burkholder, fearing her husband would expose himself in the cold air, and she at once went to the cistern, but did not find her husband there. She sent her daughter up to the bed room, but she returned with the startling information that the bed was empty and she could not find her father.

Mrs. Burkholder then raised the door of the cistern and looking down saw that the water was agitated and in motion, and her fears that her husband dropped in became a reality. The cistern was dark and she was unable to see anything but the surface of the water. She procured a long stick and by stirring around in the water located the body of her husband. Mr. Burkholder had arisen from bed while his family was at breakfast and gone down stairs, raised the trap door and jumped in, closing the door after him. He had dressed in pantaloons and shirt, with no shoes or stockings on, and being compelled to use a pair of crutches owing to having only one leg, he carried the crutches down with him into the water.

The children began to scream when it was discovered that their father had fallen in the water, but Mrs. Burkholder, with great presence of mind, sent them for the neighbors, who hastily came. The cistern is twelve feet deep and had only about three feet of water in it.

Mr. John Slack, of Tusseyville, happened to be driving past the house and he was made acquainted with the affair and at once went in but being alone was unable to rescue Mr. Burkholder. Other neighbors among whom were Adam Smith, Jas. Sweetwood, and John Beaver soon came, but they were unable to get him out of the water until about one hour after he jumped in, when Byron Garis, who is working at Centre Hill ventured down and succeeded in lifting the body out of the water and placing a strap around it, when it was hoisted out. Owing to the body having lain in the water for such a length of time, life was extinct, and it was useless to attempt resuscitation, and the body was placed in the hands of an undertaker to prepare it for burial. A slight cut at the corner of the mouth from which blood oozed was the only mark or bruise shown.

All circumstances of the affair tend toward a case of purely suicide, and having been done during a temporary aberation of mind, wrought by the disease from which he suffered. Mr. Burkholder was a man aged over fifty years, and was the father of five children, one daughter and four sons, all of whom are living, along with his distracted wife. He was a successful business man, and had gathered together a snug little fortune, making it always a point not to owe any man a cent. For years he had been engaged in the capacity as agent for farming implements and was most successful. In his boyhood, he met with an accident, on the leg, which had to be amputated at the thigh.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at Centre Hill, on Friday morning at nine o'clock. Interment will be made at Tusseyville. Mr. Burkholder was a professed Christian, being a member of the Reformed church, and had always lived the life of a consistent and conscientious man.

STATE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Programme of the Commencement Exercises, June 11-13, 1893.

The commencement exercises at State College will be held on the week beginning June 11, to 14th. The following is the program for the week.

Sunday, June 11, 10.30 a. m. Baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Monday, June 12, 2 p. m., Annual Inter-class Athletic contest; 8 p. m., Junior Oratorical contest.

Tuesday, June 13, 8.30 a. m., Annual meeting of the Alumni Association; 9.45 a. m., Artillery salute; 10 a. m., Annual meeting of Trustees; 12 m., Alumni dinner (in the Armory;) 2 p. m., Meeting (in room No. 121) of delegates and Alumni to elect Trustees; 3 p. m., Exhibition drill of State College Cadets; 8 p. m. Annual address before the Alumni by the Hon. Chas. Emory Smith, late Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; 9.11 p. m., Reception in the Armory by the faculty.

Wednesday, June 14, 9.30 a. m., Graduating Exercises of the class of '93.

Commencement Address, by Charles DeGarmo, LL. D., President of Swarthmore College.

An examination of candidates for admission will be held at the College, Thursday, June 15, at 9 o'clock a. m. A second examination will be held Tuesday, September 12, beginning at the same hour.

Local examinations will also be held about September 1st, at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Scranton. Times and places will be announced in the local papers two weeks in advance.

A Centre Co. Contractor Gets It.

Col. D. K. Tate, of Bellefonte, has secured the contract for the erection of the new First ward school building to be erected in Lock Haven. There were quite a number of home bidders, but Mr. Tate's bid fell far below any of the others. His bid for erecting the building was $15,541, and he agreed to pay $2,000 for the old building. Thus the actual cost of the new building will be just $13,541. The other builders as a rule asked to be paid for tearing down the old court house, and few, if any of them, ever thought of buying the structure and tearing it down themselves. Col. Tate is probably one of the best known contractors in this section of the state. He has had the contract for erecting many of the best buildings in Centre county.

A Similar Order Would Suit Centre Hall.

Burgess Shallenberger, of Braddock, has issued an order to the police to arrest any person selling the Harrisburg *Telegram*. He says the paper comes under the law prohibiting the circulation of obscene literature. A similar order from Burgess Rider would meet with hearty approval in Centre Hall, for the *Telegram* is undoubtedly the most scurrilous sheet that comes to town, and it does more injury with one issue than all the papers in Centre county put together could do in one year.

Plums Fall to Centre County.

The following postmasters were appointed on Saturday for Centre county: Axemann, Henry Moyer; Fiedler, J. M. Weaver; Hublersburg, George F. Hoy; Linden Hall, J. W. Keller; Madisonburg, U. S. Schaeffer: Rock Springs, C. D. Miller; Spring Mills, William Pealer.

Room for More.

Some new business enterprises are in contemplation here. We have room for any and a favorable location in many important respects, with a large proportion of our people to welcome such, the ferninst element has dwindled down.

Odd Names.

A small stream in Armstrong county is called Garlic run, says the Clearfield Raftsman's *Journal*. Clearfield county has a Whiskey run and a Stinky run and Jefferson county has a Polecat run. A pretty strong combination could be made if the four runs were to come together.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

GOLD! GOLD!

RECENT DISCOVERY MADE IN PENN TOWNSHIP.

It's Yellow, and If it's Not Iron Pyrites, it's Gold.—A '49 Excitement In the Region.

They are digging for gold in the western section of Penn township, near the banks of classic Penn's creek, on the Gentzel farm, recently occupied by jolly Dan. Gentzel, of Potters Mills.

A company of Shamokin capitalists, nine in number, have leased the farm, and sunk a shaft. The rock is black and slate-like and the sample shown at the REPORTER office, is full of little yellow cubes, that look for all the world like iron pyrites, a combination of sulphur, copper, iron, etc., but experts declare it's gold.

A gold mine in Centre county and in Penns valley, six miles from the REPORTER office, what a find that would be! Imagine the millionaires it would create right at home here, and the bonanza kings that would sport around, setting coal oil Johnny in the shade twenty times over.

Let the Shamokin company of capitalists go on in good earnest, and we will hold their hats and their gold too. If it is not gold, then why is it so yellow and shiny? Don't fool yourselves, and swear it's gold even if it is not, and wait until the actual gold smeller passes his opinion.

Parties who have examined specimens of the quartz and pretend to know what is good quartz, give it as their opinion that it will yield two dollars in silver and $1.90 in gold to the ton.

The contract stipulates that the owner of the land is to have one-tenth of the profits of the gold mining operation.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Young Man Suddenly Expires at Boalsburg.

On Sunday evening, 14th inst., Geo. Patterson, a young man aged about twenty years, suddenly expired on the streets of Boalsburg, while on his way to church, from heart disease.

Patterson was working on the farm of Col. William McFarlane, and on Sunday evening he went to Boalsburg with the intention of attending services in the church. He had been in usual health and had stopped on the street to talk to several friends whom he had met, and while conversing with them, he suddenly fell forward and expired almost instantly. Heart failure is the cause assigned for the young man's sudden and untimely demise.

He Eloped.

Union county has been furnishing its quota of elopements the last month, and the staid old town of Lewisburg has hardly recovered from one sensational episode until it is thrown into the throes of another. The last and most sensational was that of Dr. Eyer Walter, proprietor of a drug store, who eloped with a twenty-one-year-old daughter of a hotel proprietor in Selinsgrove. He drew all his money from the bank and skipped out with his paramour with $6,000 in his pocket. His wife in Lewisburg will make no efforts to secure his return.

Hay Making.

All the weather prophets agree that the period of haymaking this season will be full of embarrassment, because May and June will be marked by rains if not as copious as those of April, they will still be of a character to make farmers avail themselves of all the clear dry days to get in their hay with all the dispatch possible. It is believed now that the hay crop will be under the average of product.

To Make Arrangements.

A public meeting of the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity is called for Friday evening in the G. A. R. hall, above Murray's drug store, to complete arrangements for Decoration Day services. The ladies are especially invited to attend and unite with the G. A. R., and by their labors and attention make full arrangements. The time for the meeting is set at about half past seven o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Insurance Bill Vetoed.

Governor Pattison on Tuesday vetoed the house bill to regulate the liability of insurance companies. He opposes the bill because it would make companies liable for the whole amount of the insured value of buildings destroyed, and says that the only safe rule is that companies should not be liable for any greater sum than the actual loss caused.

Not in Good Condition.

The township roads are not in the best condition. When will we have that wished-for reform in road making? The pike is not in apple-pie order either. Get your roads in good order, there is no telling when the Infanta Eulalie will be along, and carry the news back to Spain that we keep bad roads in America.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

Don't Miss This.

The largest line of ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets--lovely styles; the very latest New York fashions, at $2, 2.50, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A magnificent line of ladies' and misses' jackets and coats with capes--the triple cape, butterfly capes, $4.50 to $12.

$20,000 Worth of Clothing--

Spring and summer clothing for men and young men, boys and children, black cheviot, blue cheviot, brown cheviot, mixed cheviot, double breasted, single breasted. Rough cheviotts in black, blue, brown and mixed; children's jersey suits, from 2.50 up to 8.00. Boy's suits from 1.25 to very finest at 4.00, 5, 6 and 8.00. Boy's suits, latest New York styles, 2.00 up to 10.00 Men's suits, from 3.50 to 15.00.

The Best Wearing Shoes in the World

the Douglas. Shoes for men; every pair warranted, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. For boys, 1 75, 2.00, 2.50.

LYON & Co., Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

A Tiny Boy Baby

Mrs. Alfred Grant, of Toms River, is the mother of a week old boy baby which weighs only a pound and a half. Its legs are no bigger than its mother's thumb, while its arms are but little larger than her little finger. It is healthy, and, outside of its marvelously small size, is all that its parents could wish for. The father is rather a large man and the mother is of medium size.

600 Pair of Stockings Given Away!

For two days only, Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27 we will give to every person who buys an amount of not less than seventy-five cents, a 25 cent pair of stockings, fast black, the best quarter hose in town. We give this opportunity to more thoroughly introduce our extra hosiery.

Only Friday and Saturday.

MEYERS BAZAAR, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 12 Spring st.

Drowned Man Found.

The body of Budd Reed, one of the men drowned four weeks ago in the river at Lock Haven by the upsetting of a steam scow during a storm, was found last Friday. The bodies of the other two men drowned at the same time have not yet been found and are supposed to be in the log jam at the boom. The body was in good state of preservation and was easily identified.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

Death of An Infant.

The infant child of Mr. Ivy W. Bartges died at Spring Mills on Saturday and was buried on Monday, Rev. Fischer officiating at the services. Mr. Bartges' wife died several months ago, and he is again afflicted by the death of a child.

They Are Scarce.

The bronze cents of the year 1877 have become so scarce that coin dealers pay a premium on them. They are the only ones of the cents issued since the war that have anything more than their face value.

Musical College.

The Summer Term opens July 24th, in Vocal and Instrumental music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. 3t

For Sale.

A large lot of good mason stones. Apply at this office.

A Choice Selection of Wall Paper.

J. S. Dauberman & Son have a fine selection of wall paper on hand; all the different grades from which to make a good selection, and at reasonable prices. Persons desiring to do papering this spring will do well to inspect their stock before going elsewhere. Their stock is not to be excelled.

GRAIN MARKET.

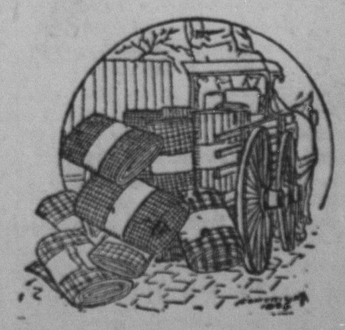
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Pins, 2c, Needles, 5c, tops, 1c, Coat's Cotton, 4c, Ammonia, 10c, Sewing Machine Oil, 5c, Mucilage, 5c, 7x11 Slates, 4c, usual price 10c, Dictionary, for 5c, worth 20c, 3 Cakes Buttermilk Soap, 25c, 10c for a single cake.



Dress Goods in beautiful styles with Plaid and Figured Silk to combine.

Lace Curtains as low as 60c a pair. Nothing less wouldn't be worth talking about.

Silkaline, dozens of styles from 4c to 14c. Jap Art Goods for cushion, etc.

Handsome China Silk from 50c up.

Garmans.